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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII.--NO. 27.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE BASEST DOUGH-FACE YET! The Cass party in New Orleans had a Ratifying Meeting at the St. Louis Ball-Room on the 8th ult. Hon. Charles Gayarre presiding. After a brief introduction, the Chairman presented to the meeting Hon. Stephen 2. Douglas, U. S. Senator from

filmois, and one of the particular eronies and eulo-gists of Lewis Cass, the Boss Dough-face of the country. Mr. Douglas came forward amid much ap-phase, and made a characteristic speech, of which ake the following extract as a specimen:-Let us call upon our fellow-citizens to require udidates to answer distinctly these ques-

their candidates to favor of a national bank—of a agh tariff—of a distribution of the proceeds of the les of public lands-of the bankrupt law? les of public limits—of the habitraft law.

No min who is not clearly understood on these
oints can ever get my vote, though he were in
pellect the proudest, in patriotism the noblest, and in moral virtue the greatest of his race. Nay, more, a would not stop here: I would require him to say whether or not he was in favor of the Wilmot proviso. [Immense applause.] Yes, fellow-citizens, I say to you what I have ever said to gay own con-siments in Illinois; I will vote for no man who is in favor of the Wilmot proviso. When I am reared by my constituents to support that measure, much as I value their confidence, as highly as I ciate the distinctions they have conferred on

I will not besitate to resign my post, and retire

a private station.
On the merits or demerits of slavery, I have nothing to say. That is a question exclusively of Sate regulation, and the burdens or advantages of ery belong to those who choose to retain it, and slavery belong to those who choose to retain b, and who alone have the right to determine when they will dispense with it. We tried slavery once in flimms. It did not suit our circumstances or habits, and we turned philanthropic, and abolished it. So it will be found, after all, with our loud-mouthed abolitonists—our Hales, Giddingses, and others who would, no doubt, had they a sugar or cotton plantation, be as forious for the spread of slavery as they now are for its abolition. I hold that the control of this subject belongs entirely with the control of this subject belongs entirely with the State, or Territory which is called upon to determine upon what system or basis its institutions and society shall be organized. The general government cannot touch the subject without a flagrant usurpation. If the people of Colifornia desire to have slaves, and find it to their interest to have them, I would consider it a pulpable invasion of their rights for the general government to interfer to prevent their accomplishing their desire. If the people of Oregon do not desire slavery, what power in the federal government can impose it up-on them? Such are my sentiments. Such is the democratic creed. The celebrated letter of Gen. ass presents this subject in a light which leaves doubt about his views. Have we not a right to know what are the opin-

ions of our opponents upon this deeply interesting topic? Will the southern people rest content in guerance of the views entertained by their candidates for the chief magistracy of this republic on this, to them, most delicate and momentous

Let me warn you, my fellow-citizens of Louisians that it will be no security for you to elect a south-era President. Your danger then will be greater than if your choice fell on a northern man. If a southern man is chosen, you will be halled into a total security, whilst the north will remain silent; knowing that, when elected, the President will be under their control; but if a northern man, the south will be all alive to know clearly his views, south will be all alive to know clearly his views, and ever exacting of pledges in reference to slavery. Thus you may get the mon, and they the menure. Thus it is, I predict, that if the Wilmon postso ever becomes a law, it will be by the signature of a southern President. Hence the importance of our knowing, clearly and fully, what are the sentiments of the randidates. Let them not have six months to make up their opinions, and then proclaim them after they are elected. We care not for the offices, whilst we have the

Tounmenting on this base and servile speech of Senator Douglas, the New York Tribune saysof Senator Douglas, the New York Tribune says—
If some of the flesh-mongers dou't black that fellow's face, and sell him to a came-grower before he
can get away, he will not have justice done him.
It is every atom slave, except the outermost skin,
and, once japanued, could make nobody believe he
lad ever been allewed to go at large without a pass.
And, by the way, he is now drawing SB per day
from the National Treasury for imaginary services
at Washington, while he is in fact electioneering
for Cass, and against Free Soil, a thousand miles
ways. Shall there never he a check on such abuses? away. Shall there never be a check on such abuses?

WHY GEN. TAYLOR WAS NOMINATED. Northern Wilmot Proviso Whigs! read the followng, from the Aberdeen (Alabama) Whig :-

There is one important question to be considered in relation to Gen. Z chury Taylor, as a candidate for President. He is the only man south of Move's and Diron's line who can ever be elected !— There is no other man upon whom the enthusiasm and boundless admiration of the whole nation are completely centered, as upon General Zachary

An eventful, thrilling and highly dangerous crisis the contral, traiting and already by Locopoco Demansor to the sanctity of that Union, which is so dear to every patriotic American citizen, The Wilmot Proviso. As it is called, has opened a fearful mine, beneath the foundations of the sacred Constitution. That MINE MAY EXPLODE AT THE HOLD OF MIDNIGHT, AND POREVER DESTROY THE PROUDEST FARRIC OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND VIRTUE. TO EVER this TRREATENED EVIL, to close the MIGHTY CHASM that heights to yawn between the free and slave States, is a duty we ove to ourselves, to our posterity, to the memory of the illustrious dead. How shall this bedone?

shall this be done?

We must cleet a man for a President of the United States who lives in our own sunny South; who is willing to peril all too the Constitution, who Loves the South and HER CHERISHED INSTITUTIONS, and yet will do unple justice to the North, And last, though not least, we must, to ensure success, support a candidate for the Presidency, of such an over-shadowing popularity; of a reputation that towers as the Hummala mountains, above all atters. shall this he done?

others,
Such a man is General Zachary Taylor. He
such a man is General Zachary Taylor.
His interests, His Feelings are all from WITH US. Throughout the Northern and tree States, he enjoys the unb unded confidence of the entire people. His patriotism, his genius, his he entire people. His patriotism, his genius, his indoubted ho esty and entire devotion to the Contion and the Union, will ever secure him the plyort of a large unjoyity in every portion of the plyort of a large unjoyity in every portion of the states. Who shall say that General Tayre has not been raised up at this eventful crisis, an all-wise and over-ruling Providence, to quench free of discord, and prevent the downfall of a Roughlis.

the Republic?

Where is another man in the slave States, who ore is another man in the stave States, who can receive even a respectable vote at the North? If we elect Gen. Taylor, his genius will enable him to guide our ship through the gathering storm, his honesty, his sterling integrity will secure to us his best endeavors, his immense popularity will enable him to triumph over all opposition. Then we ask, in all candor, who will oppose General Taylor?



MANKIND.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN AR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1848.

LETTER FROM THE BETRAYER OF THE RIGHTS OF THE NORTH.

At the late Taylor Ratification Meeting in New ork, the following letter from Robert C. Winthrop, ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUNthe pet alike of the Northern cottonocracy and the Southern slavocracy, and the shameless betrayer of the rights and interests of the North, was read to the

Washington, June 24, 1848.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge your obliging communication of the 16th instant, renewing the invitation heretofore given me, to address the Whigs of New-York in regard to the candidates receptly nominated at Philadelphin, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. My public duties will not allow me to leave Washington during the session of Congress, and I shall thus be deprived of the pleasure of meeting you on the 27th inst. But I venture to express my carnest hope and belief, that a voice will be heard on this occasion from the Whigs of New-York, like that which has just reached us from my own immediate constituents at Fanenii Hall,—a voice of unhesitating, unequivocal assent, concurrence, and ratification. The Whigs of the Union can elect General Taylor President of the Republic, if they will. They can also a second to the president, the meeting was called to order by one of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by one of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by one of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by one of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem. In the absence of t Republic, if they will. They can elect nobody else. The only other result they can accomplish is the success of Gen. Cass. If any of them think

As the farly selected mominee of the National Convention, in which the Whig party, the whole Whig party, and nothing but the Whig party, was represented, General Taylor is, in my judgment, entitled to the support of all who recognize party organization. As an avowed Whig—none the less likely to be a true Whig, a firm Whig, or a wise likely to be last of the addition of the slave beautiful to be supported and who have voluntarily united in a Constitution of spotless character, sterling integrity, strong sense, indominable courage, tried patriotism, and just principles, he has fare higher than all this. We have had some touches of his quality which cannot be mistaken. Under him, I believe we shall have a peaceful, virtuous and we wincerely hope his course will meet him, I believe we shall have a peaceful, virtuous and server!) your own Millard Fillmore will carey on support of all who have tracked to the support of the M-xicans, the occupation of Yucatuo, California, and the whole of Mexico, all to be shaded, darkened, poisoned, with the terrible Upas orchards of slavery; and we sincerely hope his co

great respect,
Your felllow-citizen and fellow-whig,

The Wilmot provise seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy laving no relation to the Union, as such, and to trans er at to another eranted by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the read of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to unjust it upon their own responsibility, and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the principles of our government, and turnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity.

1 am, dear sir, respectfully, Your obedient servant,

TY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society convened at Lawrence, Saturday afternoon, June 24, in the Free-Will Baptist House, In the absence of the

1. Resolved, That the Whig party, in nominating General Taylor for the Presidency, has proved, and more than proved, itself meaner, viler, and far more fit to adopt the latter of these two altermities, they may denounce whom they please as being no true
Whigs—they will convict nobody but themselves.

As the fairly selected annine of the National

success in the election, as the aurest and swiftest unprincipled, than Democracy has power to make

leongratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect before us. Nothing throws a cloud or a shadow over it but our own momentary dissensions, and these will rapidly vanish into thin air. Believe me, with fectual and desirable suicide upon itself; and stands

DOCTRINES OF THE BARNBURNERS.

Among the resolutions adopted by the State Convention of the Barnburners, at Utica, N. Y-the following we the most important:

jamin A. Stevens, Lawrence; Stephen Barker, Methuen; Nathan Webater, Haverhill; William Ashby, Jr., Newburypart; Ebenerer Jenkins, Andover, Moies Wright, Georgetown; Rev. Thomas Stone, Recording Secretary—Addison Davis, Glowester.

Recording Secretary—Addison Davis, Glowester.

Recording Secretary—Addison Davis, Glowester.

Louise—Joan B. Pierce, Salem.

Auditor—Jonathan Buffum, Lynn.

Ezecuties Committee—Abure Sanger, Eli Burcham. Danvers; John B. Pierce, Salem.

Remarks of an interesting character, by Lauy Stone, James N. Buffum, James N. Buf

Love fixed it certain, that, whatever day Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away,'-

will repully sample intent time size. Believe my strept to could not be of it, has committed a most fix present report.

Your follow-witz, and fidow-witz, a fixed and distribute seeing and greatly exceed and greatly exceeded and greatly exceeded. That will not an any greatly exceeded and greatly exceed so is eternal truth involved in the declaration, that,

conceasing—the compatible with the relations they being on the Condection of the State of Works and English, now and English on the condection of the State of Works and English, now and English on the single compatible with the relations they being on the Condection of the State of Works and English, now and English on the condection of the State of Works and English on the single control of the State of Works and English on the State of Works and English on the single control of the State of Works and English on the Workship of Government of the Workship of Government of the Workship of Government of the Workship of Government of the Workship of the Wor

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERSU THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH BELL.'

To Yes' it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetaity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sina; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an strifficial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —Jour Quincy Adams.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 913

CONSISTENCY.

CONSISTENCY.

Are we, the men who have been battling with this Monster of Slavery for years, expected to yield ourselves without a nurmur to this movement? Never. Never. Never. Thank God, the men who have contrived it know us too well to expect it. In predicting our determined opposition, they unwittingly pay a compliment to our consistency, whilst they blust their own. For what have they not pledged themselves to? Where is the unanimous vote of the Whig representatives of the last Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso? Where are the pledges of eleven Legislatures to sustain the same principles? Where? Why, gone to the tomb of the Capulets, so far as the wishes of profligate political traders are concerned, but not gone from our memory any more than they are gone from the hearts of all the honest freemen in the land who love liberty, and who still respect themland who love liberty, and who still respect them-selves. - Boston Whig.

GEN. TAYLOR.

And so Messrs. Clay, Webster, Clayton and M'-Lean, all of whom (at least in the estimation of their friends) possess the requisite mental and civil qualifications for the Presidency, are thrust aside to make room for a miserable old slave-monasine to make room for a miserable old glave-mon-ger, who has no qualification of any sort, except as a professional butcher of the human race—an occu-pation which they do say he understands pretty thoroughly. As the pioneer of Polk's hired assas-sins in Mexico, Gen. T. won an enormous sight of 'glory' at the fieudish massacres of Palo Alto, Mon-terey and Buena Vista, in a detestable war for the extension of slavery—and it is this abominable fact alone, and not the slightest personal merit on his part, that has secured his nomination. This is well under-stood. The old Turk is said to be the owner of an extensive sugar plantation on the Mississippi, with two or three hundred slaves, constantly driven to unpaid toil—toil so desperately exhausting as to destroy the lives of the slaves, on an average, in five years. A delightful candidate for Northern freemen to support! - Herkimer Freeman.

Whg, a warm partizan of Mr. Clay, published the following just before the Philadelphia Convention: H General Taylor is nominated for the Presidency by all the Conventions that can meet in this life, and if he is the last and only candidate that ever the Whigs lave between this time and the day of judgment, we will not support him or vote for him?

The Taylor papers now talk of their nominee as 'fighting the battles of the Union.' How one is it since they said he was 'murdering the noffensive citizens of a sister republic'?

some remarks compinnentary to the Charge of the Judge, and observed that there was a Slave Trade now carried on in our own country, which some people disapproved of, though it had not clicited from the Court any expressions of virtuous indignation. He proposed to draw up something in the way of a Presentment, if it stited the minds of the Jucors, which was done substantially as follows:—

'The Grand Jurors of the United States, in and for the District of Rhode Island, regard the Slave Trade carried on between a large portion of the States of our Union—also in the Capital and under the flag of our country—abhorrent alike to the principles of Democracy and the dictates of Humanity: more cruel in its nature than that carried on among the more ignorant and degraded on the coast of Africa, inasmuch as the slaves among us are more intelligent and enlightened. We therefore Present the Domestic Slave Trade, in all its features, as an evil that overshadows the whole land, which it is our imperative duty to decry.—Every influence of our uniods and characters to abate and abolish it, shall be persevered in.

There were twenty Jurors present, and it was signed ty sixteen, and handed into the Coaft. We honer those sixteen Jurors; they are worthy of Rhode Island.—Wooonsocket Patriot.

A SAUCY GRAND JURY .- Judge Levi Woodbu-A Sager Grand Jury.—Judge Levi Woodberry, in opening the session of the Circuit Court at Newport, (R. I.) the other day, took occasion, in charging the Grand Jury, to expatiate upon the evils and horrors of the foreign Slave trade, saying nothing, however, of the domestic traffic in human flesh, of which our national capital is the principal mart. The Grand Jury, after going through with their regular business, taking a hint from his honor, drew up a strong presentment, denouncing the American Slave t add as abhorrent to the principles Interican Stave t and as abnorment to the principles of democracy and homenity, and more cruel than that carried on upon the Cosst of Africa. The Judge got more than he bargained for—Blackstone Chronicle.

THE CONSTITUTION.

In a notice of the last number of the Massachusetts Quarterly Review, the Bangor (Liberty party)

The first article is the conclusion of the 'legal basis of American Slavery,' which we noticed as being commenced in the March number. The article is written with great ability, and force; but, like the arguments of Spooner, Goodell, Wright, and others of that school on the same side of the same question, it contoineds two points which the best of statesmen have not yet rendered identical—the court of conscience, and the courts of law. The Somersett case in England decided what was the common law doctrine, last nowhere has it been The Wilmot provise seeks to take from its legitiment from its legitiment from the proof given, if they were not present to the thind, as such, and to trained a question of domestic policy lawing no relation to the Union, as such, and to trained a question of domestic policy lawing no relation to the Union, as such, and to trained a question of domestic policy lawing and relation to the Union, as such, and to trained a question of domestic policy lawing ment from the proof given, if they were not prepared by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles. Son after 5 ekslock, adjournment. Sons after 5 ekslock, adjournment from the fact, they were the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the people of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof given, if they were not prepared by the proof of the proof of the proof given, if they wer

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war with regard to Bla-Ladies' Antiry C. Wright Zachary Tay-ren them. By to. pet dozen. State of the Nation delivered in the Melodeon, Boaton, on Sunday, July 2d, by Theodore Parker, un reported in full in the Daily Chronotype of Monday by Henry M. Parkhurst, the phonographer.

Inalienable right is a trust which cannot be trans ferred. You may possess yourself of my body usersily as of my coat. But inalienable rights, take them, they are not yours, they are mine. We have three millions of slaves whose rights are not enjoyed. Suppose the other seventeen millions on joying their rights perfectly, which is not so, in the tag their rights perfectly, which is not so, in the average of all each man will enjoy only seventeen twentieths of a man's rights, and the nation will have only seventeen twentieths of a nation's rights. Then take the people of Protestant Switzerland, there is not a Canton in the whole land, but will give a greater average than seventeen twentieths of a man's rights, to each citizen. Take the free of a mou's rights to each citizen. Take the free states alone, we are the freest people that ever lived. But take the South alone, there is not a single nation in all Europe, with the exception of Russia, not excepting Turkey, which has not for the whole body of citizens a greater amount of freedom than that enjoyed in the slave states of America. Take the whole of America, the North and South together, and the average of freedom the people have is not so much as they have in England, Prussia, Holland, Bel. jum, or even France. We object to England, that six per cent. of her population are paupers, and it is true. But remember that 15 per cent, of the American population are slaves—and that is not all. The slaveholders are masters of

that is not all. The sactories the nation.

They stopped the right of petition for several years in the House of Representatives. And now send a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and you cannot get it before the House. There is not a king in Europe, who would dare to treat petitions as your Representatives treat yours. When our fathers sent petitions to king George, they had a fair hearing, though not answered. Those we send to the House of Representatives have none. Even a Senator is threatened by another Senator that if he comes to his state, od by another Senator that if he comes to his state, he will have him banged on the highest tree in Mississippi.

Slavery corrupts the nation, makes war and plunders the nation, and leaves the North to pay for it. The north by its own sweat and toil must pay at least three-fourths, because we are more co at least three-fourins, occause we are more com-fortable, have better houses, and use more articles imported from abroad. The south rules the north, makes Presidents and unmakes. And shall I tell a sad thing? I cannot vouch for its truth, though it came to me with very good auth rity. That a portion of that delegation which was sent to bring back the dead Adams to his native state, was the committee of slaveholders, appointed to make a President. And here in Boston, over the coffin of John Quincy Adams, ere his body was committed to its mother earth, the tories of the south struck hands with the tories of the north, and were told, 'you can carry Massachusetts for Gen.

The South rules the North, Your Representatives in Congress and in Conventions dare not say their souls are their own. And they are not their I am glad they dare not say it, for it is not Even John Quincy Adams, while President, succumbed to the slave power. He would not re-cognize the independence of Hayti. He made a treaty with Mexico for delivering up our fugitive slaves. Afterwards the great man got his eyes open, by the efforts of those who took the country by the four corners, and shook it till the world rang. Van Buren succumbed to the slave power. But he would not succumb far enough; he would not extend slavery over Texas, and he lost his election. The South is falling behind in cultivation, wealth, nd power, and she wishes therefore to make new slave States, whereby to keep her political ascen-Philadelphia submits to it. New York to it. Boston is very glad. And the issue now made, that Congress has no right to probit slavery in the territories. And of course nen, Texas. Oregon, and the 700,000 square miles that we have just plundered from Mexico, must be The South is our master. In 1787 Patrick Henry

said that the tobacco of Virginia could purchase the slence of the north. To-day it is not the tothe slence of the north. To-day it is not the to-bacco-it is the cotton. Have any great men of Massachusetts opposed the addition of slave states. sion of slavery? The great man of Massachusetts, whom we all would deligh! to honor far more than we do, turns his face towards the south, and roars like thunder against free trade or in favor of the tariff, but when war blows his horn, and slavery is to be extended by blood, the great man trembles, turns his face to the north, and roars like a mouse in the wall. Has any northern Representative ever lost his seat, his place, his honor, because he forfeited your honor and my honor? Not one.

The men who voted for the Missouri Compro

ise in 1819 and 20 were hissed in State street. Do we hiss men in that street who vote to extend slavery four times as far? No. We invite them to tuous dinners. Your colored citizens are sumptions dinners. Four colored characters shut up in jail when they visit S. Carolina. Massachusetts dares not complain. Boston dares not What right has Roston to comt She shuts negro boys out of the Latin School, the High School, and every school but one. She has her negro-pew. How can Boston complain? South Carolina has just as much right to shut up the white man as the colored man. What if the attempt were made to establish white slavery in Oregon, Texas, Mexico? I believe there are men enough in the north, who would fold their hands, and not say a word at that. Is it worse to make me a slave than my brother, whom God carved out of ebony instead of ivory? God is no respecter of persons. He respects a black skin as much as a white skin. What if South Carolina should treat English colored sailors as she does ours? But she dares not do it. She knows the smell of British powder. Two years ago, they kidnapped a man from Boston, on the high road from Boston to Quincy. More than one Boston mechanic, it is said—I wish it were not true—received five dollars for the aid he gave in the theft. Could you get the man back? Could you get the kidnappers punished? But when some men in the District of Colum bia nid fugitive slav * to escape, they are shut up in thick stone walls, without a table, without a chair, and \$75,000 bail is demanded for each man of them. dares not do it. She knows the smell of British

each man of them.

But the mischief does not stop here. Slavery has muzzled the pulpits. All over the North, the newspapers are with the South. I love to see the nnize over the North, I love to see the South lead the North by the nose, We deserve to

But I pass on from that to another obstacle, That is the prevalence of party spirit. There are no political parties in Russia or in Turkey, but in a free country there must be parties. Men will not think alike about progress or standing still, about the tariff or free trade. There will be parties from every great interest. That is no evil, but a good. But party spirit limits a man to his party, and makes him a slave, so that he reads only its newspapers, believes only its sentiments, trusts men .- So the effect of sectaring parties. Rigotty in the church makes the layman a slave to his minister and to his sect, makes the minister a poor starveling shepherd, to whom

The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed. But swollen with wind, and the rank mist they draw Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread.

So party politics blinds the eyes, mirrows the party leaders it makes-I will not

Party spirit says, Vote for party measures and party men, for the regular nomination. Such regular nominations are made by a very few men.
The delegates from Massachusetts were probably chosen by a great many less than than twenty housand, and the delegates from Boston by five or vix hundred men. Yet the cry is, Ahide by the nomination. Party spirit says to the democrat, I you don't vote for Gen. Cass, we shall have Gen Taylor for President, and there will be a deal of whig mischief. Party spirit says to the whig, if you den't vote for Gen. Taylor, we shall have Gen. Cass for President, and then there will be a deal of demogratic mischief. So way are ocratic mischief. So men are controlled by a mere handful of men, who offers to the controlled by a mere handful of men, who, oftener than otherwise, are seekers of office. One hundred and twenty thou

sand voters of Massachusetts most pin their faith upon the sleeves of less than twenty thousand. That is not all. A great many officers are left the appointment of the Executive, very unwise ly, as it seems to me, and so it appears that will do their work. The South wants Case or Taylor; the one a man thoroughly sold to slavery, stit who even wishes to extend it over new territory; set the other, one of the greatest slaveholders of the land, and according to the newspapers, just investing \$10,000 in his brother men.

Lowell, Secretary pro tem.

A committee was appointed to report a plan of organization, and a list of officers for the Convention political sales.

Resolve nd the report was accepted.

For President .- Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord. For Vice Presidents .- Hon. Alanson Hamilton of N. Brookfield, Joseph L. Richardson of Medway, Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston, John Wells of Chicopee, Joseph Stephens of Warwick, H. P. Waters of Sa-

For Secretaries .- Wm. S. Robinson of Lowell,

For Secretaries.—Wm. S. Robinson of Lowell, the support of Gen, Taylor; and that she invokes Wm. A. Wallace of Worcester, Allen Shepard of Ashland, Wm. A. Arnold of Northampton.

After a Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith of Worcester, Hon. Mr. Hoar, the President of the Convention, made an elequent address.

Hon. Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, moved that a Committee be appointed to draft an address to the Resolved. That it is rises of the impressions and Committee be appointed to draft an address to the people of the Commonwealth, and a series of resolu-

Charles Sumner, Esq. of Boston, read the following letter from Hon. John G. Palfrey.

U. S. House of Representati June 24, 1848.

To Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, Hon. HENRY WILSON, and CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., Committee of In

GENTLEMEN:—I exceedingly regret that it is not n my power to accept the invitation with which on have honored me, to be present at the Conven-

on to be held at Worcester, on the 28th inst.

My judgment and feelings emphatically respond language of your call. The Slave Power elated and emboldened by the strange facility with which it has executed its outrageous usurpations on the liberties of the nation. What remains of those liberties, it is, by daily approaches, bringing into more and more serious peril. Its recent extraordinary success in the designation of the Presidential candidates of both the great parties, justly excites extreme alarm. Many of us in Massachusetts have extreme alarm. Many of us in Mas hoped and believed that in Whig principles, there was an ark of safety. But the insolent Slave Power has trampled Whig principles under foot in a National Convention, professedly composed of of an indomitable character. The appearance and Whig delegates.

s a time for patriots to consider, and consult. and pray, and resolve, and act. It is time for Massachusetts freemen to take a stand, which, when it shall redeem the explicit pledges of recent years, shall show the good Commonwealth still true to shall show the good Commonwealth still true to her ancient fame. If the Almighty does not mean to set up our nation in the pillory of future history as a warning to insane republics, He will be present in your deliberations, and guide you to some measures for the counton safety. It is not the first time that, when liberty was endangered, Massachusetts has been seen taking post in the immiof future history personal independence-brought together, too, alent, deadly breach,' and beating back the too con-

That true men, by the blessing of God, may be led to strike our some path of new hope for our be-loved country in this her hour of darkness, is the heartfelt wish of,

Gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee, reported

dopted with universal acclamation :

Resolved, That this Convention tenders to Charles Allen and Henry Wilson the warmest thanks ticular, however, the comparison does not he for the fidelity, consistency, decision and boldness Issachar bowed himself, because 'he saw with which they performed their duty as delegates from Massachusetts to the National Whig Convention; that this Convention hereby ratifies their arts, and assures them confidently that their services will be held in grateful and proud remembrance by the people of Massachusetts.

the people of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That this Convention is desirous of expressing its unqualified approbation of the course pursued by John P. Halz in the Senate of the United States; that it applies the fidelity, the conscientious inflexibility, and the manly firmness, with which be has discharged his duty in debate, and by all the votes which he has given upon the various guestions relating to always. At the present time, there are some signs of hope The North begins to feel her degradation. All hope of return to rectifude is not lost, while conscious squares on guestions relating to always. with which he has discharged his duly in debate, hope of return to rectifude is not lost, while consaind by all the votes which he has given upon the scious shame for its nb ence remains with the subvarious questions relating to slavery, the Mexican per Country, and the annexation of foreign territory; and that it relies with hope and confidence upon his the present time. When the result of the Balti-

by honored by the presence of Joshua R. Giddings since, without dropping his eyes with conscion of Ohio; and that it desires to express the universal conviction of the opponents of Slavery throughsal conviction of the opponents of Slavery throughout the Free States, that there is no man living by whom the great cause which they have at heart has been so effectively sustained, or to whom, at this critical moment, in view of all that can be required of ability, and discretion, and firmness it

General Taylor.

'It, indeed, (says Mr. Clay,) we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore Him, in His mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any other scourge than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military relations of the mousing owl of slavery!

On our way home, the same day, we stopped at Laporre to bait our horses. At the public house were some half a dozen individuals, all of whom seemed to be affected with a kind of dumb ague. They were strangely disinclined to talk upon any subject. At last we ventured to ask them if they

Resolved, That if the War shall be prosecuted to the final subjugation or dismemberment of Mexico, the final subjugation or dismemberment of Mexico, 'Resolved, That if the War shall be prosecuted to the final subjugation or dismemberment of Mexico, the Whigs of Massachusetts now declare, and put this declaration of their purpose on record—that Massachusetts will never consent that American territory, however acquired, shall become a part of the American Union, unless on the unalterable condition that 'there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than in the punishment of crime.'

Resolved, That in making this declaration of her purpose, Massachusetts announces no new principle of action in regard to her sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Insection of the sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Insection of the sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American terminate to the sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American terminates are principle embodied in our Declaration of Insection in the themselves, we are quite the common feeling at the North, looks encouraging. Soon will this deep silence be followed by the rallying cry of freedom—and northern feeling method the enablying cry of freedom—and northern feeling method the enablying cry of freedom—and northern feeling method the published therein, otherwise than in the published therein, otherwise than in the published therein, otherwise the manuel to the method the enable of the state of the same and the published therein and the published therein

ciple of action in regard to her sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Independence—the political equality of persons in the civil State—the principle adopted in the Leginalation of the States under the Confederation—and sanctioned by the Constitution—in the admission of all the new States formed from the only territory belonging to the Union at the adoption of the Con

It is, in short, the imperishat Taylor; the one a man thoroughly sold to slavery, who even wishes to extend it over new territory; the other, one of the greatest slaveholders of the land, and according to the newspapers, just investing \$10,000 in his brother men.

PEOPLE'S MASS CONVENTION.

The People's Convention of citizens of Massachusetts opposed to the nomination of Generals Cass and Taylor for the Presidency, met at the Town Hall in Worcester, on Wednesday, Jone 23th, 1848. The meeting was called to order by Alexander De Witt, of Oxford.

Hon. S. F. Lyman of Northampton was appointed President pro tem., and Wm. S. Robinson of Lowell, Secretary pro tem.

A committee was appointed to report a plan of organization, and a list of officers for the Convention.

men as candidates for the offices of fice-President, but those who are acts or declared opinions to be

Resolved, That Massachusetts is now looking to hold before the country, the policy of the Free State that she is relieved to know that he has not advis the support of Gen. Taylor; and that she invokes

Resolved, That in view of the importance and Resolved, That in view of the importance and the following gentlemen were appointed:

Mr. Phillips of Salem, Mr. Hopkins of Northampton, Mr. Alvord of Greenfield, Mr. Fisher of Medway, Mr. Bangs of Springfield, Mr. Spooner of Boston, Mr. Earle of Worcester, Mr. E. R. Hoar of Concord.

Mr. Lyman of Northampton, from a Committee for the purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen, as delegates at large to the Buffalo Con vention.

Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, Daniel W. Alvord of Greenfield, Wm. Jackson of Newton, John M Brewster of Pittsfield, Charles Sedgwick of Stockbridge, E. A. Raymond of Boston. Each District was directed to appoint the Dele-

gates. A State Central Committee of fourteen-Charles

F. Adams chairman-was also appointed. Eloquent and spirited addresses were made by the venerable President, Mr. Hoar, Judge Allen, Henry ichusetts have Ohio, and the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. The greatbly was immense-and the spirit that prevailed was

> remarks of Mr. Giddings elicited trem of applause. The delegation from Lynn alone, The attempt of such recreant journals as the Boston Atlas, Courier and Daily Advertiser to decry this Convention on the score of numbers and influ ence, is truly contemptible. At a fair estimate, not less than six or eight thousand persons were present -embodying an unusual amount of moral power and

PRESENT POSITION OF THE NORTHERN

most at a moment's warning.

STATES.

The two great national parties have held their Conventions and presented their candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people of these United States. As is usual, and as might have been expression. States, der stell deliene back the best of

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee, reports an address, which was unanimously adopted.

The address was a powerful vindication of the rights of the North, and will be read throughout the important respects, she may be very properly conpared to Isaachar of old. Like the ass with which interest interest. crived as law.

The position in which these nominations have placed the North deserves to be deeply pondered by every philanthropist and christian. In certain he was compared, she 'is strong,' and is 'couching down between two burdens.' For a long time also she has 'bowed her shoulder to bear, and becomes a servant unto tribute.' In one fundamental par

that it refles with nope and confidence upon his continued services wherever they may be most more Convention was announced, every Norther Democrat seemed to feel that, indeed, the load of a service had been thrown upon him. He has Resolved, That this Convention deems itself greatrequired of ability, and discretion, and firmness, it can be more safely entrusted.

Resolved, That this Convention regards with Resolved Resolved, That this Convention regards with deep interest the position assumed by the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, as represented by the Convention recently beld in Utica; that it applands the earnestness and unanimity with which the principle of Free Territory has been incorporated into the basis of their organization; that it commends the wisdom and manliness which have been exhibited by Mr. VAN BUREN, in his correspondence upon this subject; and that it anticipates the most satisfactory results from the effect of its proceedings upon all true Democrats throughout the Free States, who are prepared to act together in prohibiting the extension of Slavery.

Resolved, That the language of HENRY CLAY, which has been so often echoed by the Whig party, which has been so often echoed by the Whig party, they saw the armies of Wellington and Blucher is a rebuke of this same party for its nomination of entering in triumph, their city. They felt that

Whereas, The Whigs of Massachusetts, in their Convention of the 29th of September, 1847, unanimously adopted, among other resolutions, the following:

(Recolved That if the Warshall be and following:

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26. Mr. Dix in his speech to-day has disappointed everybody, no less by the positions he has taken, him by the ability by which they were supported. le has placed himself upon the Van Buren platery, between retreated.

He has placed himself upon the VAN BUREN platform, beyond retreat.

He contended for the sovereignty of the United States over territories. He maintained the power of Congress to legislate for territories in all maters, and proved, 1st, the contemporaneous exposition of the Constitution; 2d, by the invariable practice of the Government; 3d, by judicial interpretation, the extent and the necessity of such invarer.

force. He brought to their complete clucidation and establishment a variety of documentary proof match logical actimen, and a directness of language that never lost its purpose. The attention of the Senate was not accorded to him as a boon; he commanded it. He exposed the fallacy of the argument, that the

citizens of territories were the best judges and most proper constructors of their own municipal institutions. He contended that it was the duty as well as the right of Congress to give direction and vitality to the laws and institutions of all territo-

It was argued by some, he said, who wished no positive restriction of Slavery to apply to Oregon, that slaves could not exist there, and would not be carried there. He was obliged to differ with those Senators. He showed how vast was the difference of temperature between the Pacific and Atlantic Coast—hiat the same degrees of latitude were not isothermal, i. e. did not possess equal degree of heat; it was Summer on the Western Coast, while in a corresponding latitude on the Eastern Coast, everything was bound up in fetters of ice. They had green peas in Oregon, while the thermometer with us was nearly at zero. He proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperature preventing the importation and increase of slaves in Oregon. Though at the same time, he was not understo to contend that slaves would be carried thither any number. The productions of the earth other causes, might prevent their transp

In some portions of the Union, he said, it was the some portions of the Union, he said, it was urged that slave-labor was absolutely necessary. This was conscientiously advanced by gentlemen, whose opinions on many subjects he greatly respected. Whether it were so or not, one thing he

considered certain, that there was no necessity for slave labor in other places save where it now existed.

The territories acquired already, or hereafter to be acquired, could flourish best by unfettered labor-by the removal of all monopolies or privi-

In this brief epitome, it is impossible for me to do anything like justice to the able and admirable argument of Gen. Dix. It must be read altogether argument of den. Dr. A must be read an acceptation to be properly appreciated. Detached sentences give no better idea of its nature, than bricks, exhibited as samples, of the architecture or leanty of a house. It is to be published immediately.

Whatever variety of opinion may be formed of this effort of the distinguished Senator, upon one point opinion must be unanimous. It is a repudiation of Cass. No houest man, entertaining the views expressed this day by Gen. Dix, can vote for a man who has given forth to the world opinions so diametrically hostile.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JULY 7, 1848.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

For several days prior to the 4th instant, the weather was stormy up to the evening of the 3d, when it cleared up, and one of the most brilliant days of the season succeeded. The Anti-Slavery Celebration, in the surpassingly beautiful Grove at tion of Swedenborg is manifestly on the increase, Abington, exceeded our highest expectations. Not slike for profound scientific knowledge and spiritual less than from three to five thousand persons were present, from Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth Counties-the longest tried and most devoted friends of our cause, whose motto rs whose countenances were not so familiar to us, but whose interest in the proceedings seemed to be intense. The utmost unanimity of spirit and sentiment prevailed on the occasion; and though the strongest condemnation was bestowed on a recreant church, a time-serving clergy, and the two great corrupt political parties, not the slighest expression of disapprobation was heard in any quarter. Only only man could be found willing to svow himself in favor of the blood-hound Taylor, and but a single one for the spaniel Cass! The speakers on the occasion were William I. Bowditch, W. L. Garrison, G. W. F. Mellen, Edmund Quiney, Wendell Phillips, Win. Jews from the Babylonian Captivity to the Present P. Atkinson, James N. Buffum, William W. Brown, Time. V. Revealed Religion - Dudleian Lecture, Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, Dr. Grandin, and Oliver Johnson. Special attention was given to the bridge, May 10, 1848, by Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. political aspect of the times—the nomination of Gen. D. Taylor and Lewis Cass for the Presidency, the defection in the Whig and Democratic ranks, the Wil. tion, Prospects, and Duties, as a Religious Body-an mot Proviso, the Utica Convention of Barnburgers, and the Worcester Convention of Free Soil advocates, &c. &c. While much gratification was ex-

ticulars of this cheering meeting next week.

all possible credit was awarded to those who are go-

ing forward in the new movement, the abolitionists

were admonished to maintain their integrity, and to

remember that the true issue was, not the 'non-

extension, but the immediate abolition of slavery-

MR GIDDINGS IN BOSTON. On Wednesday evening, last week, the Tremont Temple was crowded with as enthusiastic an audience as we ever saw in Boston, to welcome the Hon. JOSHUA R GIDDINGS, of Ohio, the veteran cham pion of Northern rights on the floor of Congress, and to hear an exposition from his lips of the profigate action of the Whig party in the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency. Mr. Giddings spoke with great animation, and communicated many im portant facts, and at the close was greeted with nine cheers. After a few remarks from Charles Sumner Esq., the meeting was adjourned to this (Friday) evening, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Hon, Henry Wilson and others. Let every lover of freedom be present. 'The Liberty Ball is rolling

Temperance, with Facts in relation to Secret Socie. morning of the first of August, we shall form a proties, generally; by Martin Stowell, Warren, Mass.' cession at the city hall, under a chief marshal, with This is a pamphlet of 24 pages. The writer states assistants. From the half we shall walk, accompa that he became ' a son of Temperance' with an un- nied by a band of music, to a occutiful grove, in the prejudiced mind, under the false idea of thereby be- suburbs of the city. At the grove we shall hold a ing better able to assist in promoting the temperance Jubilee meeting, and a pic nic. We are happy to cause, but his eyes were soon opened to see the fol. be able to announce as speakers on the occasion, ly and pernicious tendency of the Order. We have Henry C. Wright of Philadelphia, Richard Thayer often borne a strong testimony against all secret or. of Bridgewater, and Rev. John Weiss of this city. ganizations-Masonry, Odd Fellowship, &c .- with These gentlemen have consented to attend and all their ouths, obligations, secrets, pass-words, titles, speak. mummeries, tinsel and show-as corruptive and dangerous, silly and vulgar, hollow and false; and lips, and to Frederick Douglass. We earnestly we recommend this Exposition, which is evidently hope that you and Mr. Phillips will attend. the product of a conscientious and upright mind, to all those who wish well to their country and mankind. the tables with refreshments, for all who may attend

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

County, be particular to notice the Lectures and Conventions called in another column of our paper of to-day; and let every abolitionist constitute hi or herself a ' committee of arrangements,' to make every meeting one of the most effectual character.

TThe proceedings of the Convention at Georgedown next week.

ANTISLAVERY MARP.

Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, has just published a neat mphlet of 48 pages, entitled 'THE ASTI-SLAVERY HARP: a Collection of Songs: by William W Brown,' the accomplished and eloquent fugitive from Southern whips and chains. It is dedicated 'to all true friends of the slave,' and deserves a wide circulation at their hands. It contains some of the mos popular anti-slavery songs, but the larger portion has never before been published—some of the effusions are now for the first time in print. The whole collection is highly creditable to the compiler as a mantia extraordinary as the work of a chattel! commend the song, "THE MAN FOR ME," to the partisans of General Taylor:-- "

O, he is not the man for me,

Who buys or sells a slave;
Nor he who will not set him free,
But sends him to his grave;
But he whose noble heart beats warm
For all men's life and liberty;
Who loves alike each human form—

He sure is not the man for me, Whose spirit will succumb,
When men endowed with liberty
Lie bleeding, bound and dumb:
But he whose faithful words of might
Ring through the land from shore to sea,

For man's eternal, equal right— O, that's the man for me! Or, as Gen. Taylor recommended the employmen ohounds to hunt down the Seminole Indians,

of and doubtless keeps them on his plantation to bunt such slaves as may try to escape from his iron tyranny, his Northern admirers may chant the plaintive appeal of the fugitive slave on page 27 : . The fetters gall d my weary soul-

A soul that seemed but thrown away;
I spurned the tyrant's base control,
Resolved at last the man to play:—
The hounds are baying on my track!
O, Christian! w:ll you send me back? I felt the stripes, the lash I saw, Red, dripping with a father's gore; And, wo st of all, their lawless law, The insults that my mother bore! The hounds are baying on my track! O, Christian! will you send me back!

On page 32, they will find in what manner the friends of impartial liberty are rallying for the conflict, irrespective of party lines :-

We're coming, we're coming, the fearless and free, Like the winds of the desert, the waves of the sea! True sons of brave sires who battled of yore, When England's proud hon ran wild on our shore! We're coming, we're coming, from mountain and glen,
With hearts to do battle for freedom again;

Oppression is trembling as trembled before The slavery which fled from our fathers of yore.

For proof of this, see the late Conventions Worcester, Utica, Columbus, &c. &c.

Otis Clapp, 12 School Street, has just published. n pamphlet form, 'A Series of Posthumous Philosophical Tracts, on the following subjects :-- 1. The Way to a knowledge of the Soul. 2. The Red Blood. 3. The Animal Spirit. 4. Sensation, or the Passion of the Body. 5. The Origin and Propagation of the Soul. 6. Action. 7. Fragment on the Soul, and the Harmony between it and the Body. Written in Latin, before his Illumination, by Emanuel Swedenborg, and translated by James John Garth Wilkinson, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.' Here we have, in a very comprehensive shape, and at a low price, (12 1-2 cents,) many curious physiological and psychological facts and obser vations, by one of the most extraordinary men who have lived since the birth of the race. The reputa-

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER FOR JULY-NO CXLVIII. The papers in this number of this ably conducted Quarterly, as far as we have had time to examine them, relate either to deeply religious topics, or to such as are of popular interest, and evince care and research in their preparation. Ar ticle I. 'Joan of Are,' by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, is a thrilling sketch of the extraordinary career of that unequalled heroine, whose horrible fate excites the deepest commiseration, while her rare virtues and almost miraculous endowments render her a prodigy among mankind. The other Articles are-11. The Hebrew Ideas of God. 111. The Water Cure-(the efficacy of which we shall put to the test in our own person shortly) IV. History of the delivered in the Chapel of the University of Cam D. Is not the term 'revealed religion' paradoxical?
VI. Peter Schlemihl in America. VII. Our Posi-Address, delivered before the American Unitarian Association, May 30, 1848, by Rev. Orville Dewey. D. D. VIII. Present Condition of Ireland-(a pressed at the disruption of the old parties, and while eloquent paper on a theme of transcendant interest at the present time.) Notices of Recent Publications

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST NEW BEDFORD, June 26, 1848. and, in order to secure that glorious object, THE MR. GARRISON: DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Further par-

I wish to inform you, and through your paper the anti-slavery public, what has been done in New Bedford, in relation to celebrating the coming first of August. As the day on which liberty was proclaimed to nearly a million human beings, we have become ac-

customed to look forward to its annual return as

day of Freedom's Jubilee. Our hearts burn within us, as we think and speak of the great event; of its moral influence upon the world, in giving hope to the bondman, and in encouraging the hearts and strengthening the hands of

his friends. We have held two meetings, to determine upon the mode of celebrating the day. A plan has been adopted, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for carrying it out. From the activity of the committee, and the interest expressed by the

people, to have an interesting and profitable celebration, one that will do the great cause good, I have no doubt we shall succeed. 'An Exposition of the Secret Order of the Sons of These are some of the items of our plan :- In the

Letters have been written to yourself, Mr. Phil-

The matter of conducting the pic nic, furnishing It is for sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill-price 10 freely to partake, has been left chiefly to the management of the ladies, an efficient commi whom have been appointed to superintend in this. It will be well done. In the evening, we design to Let the readers of the Liberator in Plymouth hold another anti-slavery meeting in the City Hall.

While we meet and rejoice over the great set of restoring liberty to 800,000, which has made the day so memorable, and worthy to be celebrated, we shall also remember the 3,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen, 'et in chains, and pledge each other to labor for, that the day of jubilee may speedily come to

Should the friends in Boston, or in any of the

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towns and villages around, feel disposed to jo towns and viriages around, in the celebration, most assuredly we give all a hearty welcome. Come to the celebration

The first of August is close at hand. This is a proper time to publicly announce our intended et. ebration, which is done at the request of the en

J. B. SANDERSON

HON. JOHN P. HALE.

mittee of arrangements.

To the Editor of the Liberator : DEAR Sin-Accustomed as you are to take bread and manly views of men and things, I am sony to and manty views or nice of comparative inspain cance. An anonymous writer in the Liberator size to fasten on me a mistake, or something wone. refers to one item, one only, among several, respect ing Mr. Hale's replies to my inquiries as to the bearings of the Constitution on the cars, damy It is manifest, that either the writer, or I, or the 19 porter, or some one of the company, is middles for there is a mistake. Now, as the others are a honorable men, I think I had better father the me take. Clergymen often make mistakes, and takes they be slanderously reported, their childres of the sort are neither few nor small. Besides, I as is duced to bear the burden, because a worthy penus assures me, that my mistake lies just here, tamelyin supposing, for the moment I was speaking, that Mr Hale said, in public, what he said elsewhere, and not in public This probably is a fair solution of this grave affair. I cheerfully stand corrected then, as to the place, but not the thing.

I read, in some ancient book, that all men are However it may be with others, involved in this flee-bite occurrence, I think there is a fair no sumption that I belong to the common race. I am not, however, without consolation, amidst tribulanot, nowever, without consulation, amidst tribulamemory, who being accused of saying one thing on one Sabbath, and a contrary thing on too ther, cheered up his soul by saying he was glad if he could keep his contradictions a fortnight apart. It is about a month since the Convention was seen. bled, and if I have so improved on the Pilgin stock as to keep my contradictions four weeks apart, I shall thank God and take courage.

Respectfully yours, GEO. TRASK Fitchburg, June 26.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

MR. EDITOR : We are now on the eve of one of those great convulsions, which, once in four years, are went to shake this land of liberty to its centre. Politicians, of every party, are now busily employed in settling that me mentous question, upon which their prospects, and must look with a very different eye upon such acco. test, and with very different feelings, from those with which it must be viewed by a mere political speculator, who can see nothing more important in the nation's welfare, than the filling of his own purse, and who sime at nothing higher than the cleaves and fishes.' A man who stands aloof from the intrigue of parties, can look upon the rise and overthrew of administrations, and feel that he is as little involved

in their losses, as he is interested in their paltry In looking at the two great parties in this country we are at first struck with the subserviency to the monster of Slavery, which, if possible, is upon this occasion, more plainly shown, than upon any other, which we have been called upon to witness. Never have we seen both of these parties so indissolubly bound to that damning curse, which makes our bour ed asylum for the oppressed the langhing stock of the civilized world. Not that at any previous line, they have been any the less in the power of their Southern despots, (for they have always been realy to do the meanest act at their bidding,) but now they confess their servicude, and feel the lash, but are too well trained to complain.

The Democratic party were whipped into the traces in 1844, and did not require their usual lashing, to keep them in order, as good and obedient servants. They have not forgotten those sad days at Baltimore when all refractory Democrats were made to know

their place.

But their Whig friends-(although we are rather inclined to the opinion of the Standard, that there is " no such party,') had almost forgotten themselves, and some were even going so far as to hint that a Northern candidate would be acceptable. The Atlas, Advertiser, and other cringing and servile pressslavery,' which they tried to impose on the good people of the North as evidence that the spirit of freedom, even the spirit of '76, was increasing in the

Of course, this pro-slavery and malicious war, in which this country has lately been engaged, record its share of righteous denunciation; and declarations were not wanting, that all concerned in it were alike guilty. As the time of the Conventor draws near, they begin to think that the battle of Burst Vista was rather a glorious affair, after all, but still we were to have a President, who would confice slavery to its ' present limits,' and above all a ' peace

But, after the meeting at Philadelphia, and the nomination of the man, who not only had been the chief actor in the war, but had (with the kelp of blood-hounds) waged another impious war for slave. ry; what do these anti-slavery peacemakers do The Atlas raises the Taylor flag without one mutmur, and takes one long leap over all its previous principles, and begins again as bad as ever. But what shall we say of that groan over fallen whiggery, which became a cheer for Taylor before it had crawled through half a column of the time-serv. ing Advertiser? It was merely what we had a right to expect.

This increasing subserviency to the South only gives us the more hope, that the eyes of the people will soon be opened to the fact that nothing more can be expected from this government, this Union under which we live. Its work is done. As long as the North is leagued with the South, so long will she be in subjection, and she can only free herself and her brothers in slavery by taking the noble ground that she will have ' no union with slavebolders.'

Yours, for liberty, Cambridge, July 2, 1848.

New Paper .- The Boston Weekly Must

title of a weekly newspaper, edited by William Eaton of this city, and published by Dow & Cole 27 Devonshire street. The Museum is a large, hard at 27 Devonshire street. The Museum is a large elegantly printed quarto; a family paper, identificant and solid in its character; neutral in politic, as spirited in every do partment. The editor is already favorably known to the reading public, as a writed favorably known to the reading public, as a writed favorably known to the reading public, as a writed favorable favorab of prose and verse, and his past experience is the editorial chair will be useful to him in his next experience, which is certainly deserving of success. The subscription price is two dollars per annual and single copies can be obtained at all the literary

All Stopped — All the bagging factories in the Western country have stopped, according to united agreements among themselves, for sixty days. The cause of this is the overplus of bagging in the market, and the high prices of hemp.

Sound.—On Saturday evening last, the sound of the wheels and engine of the steamer Vanderbill was heard distinctly at Stonington, Coon, when the boat was ten miles west of Saybrook, or forty miles to the stant. The sound continued distinct until the boat was the miles west of Saybrook, or forty miles to the stant. The sound continued distinct until the boat wharf at Stonington counted the revolutions of the wharf at Stonington counted the revolutions of the engine with perfect accuracy. The distance at this time was more than ten miles. This is an interesting time was more than ten miles. This is an interesting time was more than ten miles. This is an interesting time was more than ten miles. This is an interesting time was damp, and the wind very light, and westerly. [Jour. Com.

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THE B DEAR C I arri

Liberty one of this regi slavery. make ca that the ty has he mocrat t all know elect the The Lib and Den The ! here this meetings Burleigh

here to ject of the and polit We h Whig pa anti-slave Truth, THE BI date, Th was prop ry's face. understat to have t to hunt t favor of t il.' So it tion into hunt and the Semi face, and an Indian seizes her limbs; se with inno

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Let them 1 sanction co may it is tin for one sha that Bible man, and se

I arrived here the evening of the 13th. Found Liberty party holding a convention here—attended one of their meetings—heard their champion in this region try to show the Constitution to be antislavery. He showed up the position of the other po-litical parties, and by running them down, sought to make capital for his own party. This was so obvious, that the address had no effect. Indeed, Liberty party has has no power to convert a single Whig or Demorat to anti-slavery—for the simple reason, that all know that they seek to build up their party, and elect their own candidate, by running down others. The Liberty party is to triumph by destroying Whige

The Whigs, too, have held a great convention here this week, and they have all come is for Taylor, though it is a bitter pill. We commenced our meetings here on the evening of the 15th. C.C. Burleigh, Samuel Brooke and James Walker are here to help. Yesterday, afternoon and evening, and this day, afternoon and evening. The great object of the secting has been to discuss the religious and political connexion of the North with slavery.

We had a christening, to-day, to christen the Whig party and their candidate. By the consent of all anti-slavery men and women, and in the name of Truth, Justice and Humanity, we named the party THE BLOOD HOUND PARTY; and their candidate, THE BLOOD HOUND CANDIDATE. It was proposed that a fierce blood-hound, with Zachary's face, should be the badge of the party. Let all aderstand that it was Zachary Taylor who proposed, in a letter to the government, dated July 28, 1839, to have them send for a pack of Cuba blood-hounds to hunt the Seminole Indians. 'I am decidedly in favor of the measure, says he—'I beg leave to u.ge tion into the measure of employing blood-hounds to hunt and tear in pieces the women and children of the Seminoles. See a blood-hound, with Zachary's face, and animated by Zachary's spirit, in pursuit of an Indian mother and child. He overtakes her; seizes her ! See him tearing away at her throat and habs; see him rending the child limb from limb. And he returns from the scene, his jaws dripping with innocent blood, to the people, and says, . Now make me President; you see my capacity for govenment; make a God-ordained magistrate of me, and I'll hunt your runaway slaves and devour your nies.' So the Whigs, THE BLOOD-HOUND PARTY, have decided to make him their President. To-day we had a scene in our meeting. An

Irishman was present, a noisy democrat. I was rethey cast away J. Q. Adams for a slaveholder-Andrew Jackson-a most unscrupulous tyrant. 'You are slandering the dead, said the democrat, in great cless tyrant, heeding no law of God or man. Then, said 1, the Democratic party threw over Martin Van Buren for James K Polk, another slave-breeder and slave-trader.' The Irish democrat jumped up, seized his hat, and hustled out in great wrath, shoking his fist, and crying out, 'I wont stay longer in this house of defamation.' I showed how utterly regardless are the Irish, English and Scotch, of the oppressions of their friends and relatives at home, when they arrive in this country. No sooner here, than they join the Whigs and Democrats, to aid them in enslaving the laborers of this nation, and in extending and perpetuating slavery. They are to-tally destitute of regard for human rights. They are, like our liberty-loving native republicans, purely sel-

We have to meet the land-reform question here, and have shown the folly and iniquity of entering into confederacy with slaveholders to secure to all laborers a portion of the soil. The only hope of landreform is through the abolition of slavery; for it is ridiculous to expect that this government, while controlled by slaveholders, will stand forth to vindicate the rights of labor. They are opposed, not only to laborers owning land, but to their owning their

We have had a time over this question: Is the slave under any moral obligation to obey his master? I have tried to show that he is not. The great business of the American church and elergy has been to drill the slave into the belief, that he is lost if he does not obey his master. I took the ground any thing, and it is the duty of abolitionists to show the slave, that the first duty he owes his master is to run away, and cease to be his slave, and that my duty is to excite him to run away. But, says one, 'Servants, obey your masters.' My answer was, 'If l'aul meant to say that the American slaves are morally bound to obey their masters, then every slave has written on his soul, by the finger of God, that which tells him Paul uttered a falsehood. I do not believe Paul taught any such doctrine-but if he did, the words of l'aul are of no account when opposed to God, speaking in the soul of every slave, assuring

him that he owes his robber master no obedience. C. C. Burleigh has not left Liberty party an inch of ground to stand upon. Their champion, though present, refused to try to vindicate the party. He knows that the party and their candidate are openly and publicly committed to the pro-slavery compre mises of the Constitution, and that their doctrine is, to swear to do what they know to be wrong, to get power to do right. They take an oath with an intention to break it when taken—they swear to do what they never mean to do. Any man who is willing to swear to do what he knows to be wrong, is dishonest, and not to be trusted. If he has not honesty enough to hold him back from perjury, he has not enough to amend the Constitution, or to abol-

Joining in a confederacy with slaveholders, to secure justice, domestic tranquillity, a more perfect Union, and protect and propagate liberty ! Was ever infatuation so infatuated! Was ever iniquity more iniquitous! Join with liars to promote truth !- with eves to secure property !- with pirates to secure life !-with slaveholders to defend liberty !-It is not merely absurd; it is an outrage upon God and man, and the most effectual way to sustain the slaveholder in his sins, and to shield his conscience against the truth. The formation of this confederacy was an insult to reason, to justice and liberty; and the result has shown that the wisdom of man is foolishness; with God. It was a compromise with all villanyan attempt to form an alliance between truth and error, liberty and slavery, Christ and Belial. Fraserfizing with slaveholders, 'to establish justice, insure nestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty'! Dearly was this nation paid for their treachery to liberty. Now the non-slave States, 45 parties to this compact with death, have but one alternative; to cut loose from the foul alliance, or to become the slaves of the tyrants with whom they bare entered into a confederacy to secure their liberly. Their confederates have announced their intention to enslave all of them who are laborers.

Fifteen years have the abolitionists spent in attempting to show that the Bible does not sanction ery. We have fought text with text. It is time to cease this strife about texts-Greek, I ebrew, or English. The clergy and church are determined to er slavery and war with the sanctions of the Bible. Let them have the Bible, if they will have it, to staction concubinage, theft, robbery and murder. I say it is time to cease all strife about texts, and I for one shall carry it on no more. I fall back upon that 3ible which God has written on the soul of man, and say, "If the Bible, written or printed by in the three towns named.

human hands on paper, asserts that war and slavery | Thine, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ITP Several other interesting letters from our be-

whenever any movement favorable to the cause of republican government is made or spoken of. There is a strong disposition in the leaders of our daily press, and many of the weekly press, to assume that the people cannot govern themselves, and that they need an aristocracy, and an executive under the name of a monarchy. The Editors write to sell, and their customers are principally the aristocracy, the clergy, the office-holders, the military and naval officers of the higher grades, and the rich and the well off, the —— 'have somethinga' of the other classes, who dread change, fearing that an extension temporary mental derangement. of right and of enfranchisement may work ill for them. A poor man amongst us cannot buy a daily Del paper: it costs two and sixpence per week, and upon the average, our workmen and laborers earn only 10s. to keep the statistical number of 4 in each family ; and in Ireland, and in many parts of Scotland, they earn still less. They are shut out, therefore, as far as pecuniary power goes, from purchasing and from gaining political knowledge. Our law-makers are the aristocracy and the rich, and they stamp newspapers to keep the people from possessing them, and they define a newspaper to be any paper reporting 'events and occurrences.' Thus you see the fear of knowledge, and the selfishness o. the rich ;and they commit this further injustice, -they make the people, through the post office, carry these newspapers, which weigh upon the average one ounce and a half to two ounces, gratuitously, for the rich, in consideration of this penny, which, so far, shuts out the news from the poor, who are thus obliged to pay out of the taxes the cost of conveying the rich man's newspaper; but if the people desire to send a letter, they are charged Id. for a 1-2 ounce. You will, therefore, discover a vein of perversion, and ometimes intentional distortion, running through our daily Instructors : for the classes I have pamed. desire to continue the notion, that the people are unfitted to govern themselves; and the newspapers are edited to sell to them, and to catch advertisements which the advertisers, of course, desire should be seen by those who have money to spend.

The aristocracy are fearful that the desire of the

people for choosing their own government may spread. Indeed, they know that if the French pe ple should sustain a republic, and do well under it republics will spread. The aristocracy are eminently selfish, as their unequal taxation shows them to be and as narrow as pride can make them, as shown by their unnatural law of primogeniture.

If, in Europe, the people sustaic a republic, it will be without personal slavery, and it will be a powerful argument against its continuance on your continent. It will spread the doctrine of human brotherhood, and quicken our paces in British India. It is obvious that if one republic is sustained in Europe, the spirit, and of monarchie despotism, is stopped. Can progress be arrested? No. What then? It must tel, &c. liberalize; for the law of mortality steps in, removes the old despots; and any change weakens despot-

should. I trust some of your publishers have pub. net was co lished cheap editions of it. We have a neat edition being assisted by another bully. here, price 1s. You have no duty on paper, and ought to get an edition at 6d.

ought to get an edition at 6d.

The Whigs have got, by a jury of Protestants in Dublin, a verdict of guilty against Mr. Mitchelf, under the new law which they have just passed for gagging the press. It is ever the practice in England, to suppress by force, promising a remedy for the wrongs which excited the necessity for the suppression. Submission first, say they-then the remedy; but, quietness secured, the remedy never follows. When the people are quiet, the remedy they say is not needed; and when they rebel, they say must not yield to force. Despotism, you know if it reasons at all-reasons backwards, or reasons in a circle.

EDWARD SEARCH.

Extract of a letter, dated

Mexico, June 13, 1848. Gentlemen-Gen. Worth and his division left the

Gentlemen—Gen. Worth and his division left the city yesterday, after exchanging salues, which were freed by both parties, before the American flag was taken down, and after the Mexican flag was hoisted. All is tranquil, and the Mixicans appear to be perfectly satisfied and happy, though I fear that they will not long remain so.

The Mexican Government serviced at Tacubaya on the 6th mst., but finding the Americans had not left, repaired to Mixican, where they staid until today, when they made their grand entry into the city.

Gen. Rangel, of revolutionary note, has been arrested by the Mexican Government as a sectious person. ish slavery, even if perjury would confer that power.

person.

Gen Kearney's division marched from the city of Mexico on the morning of the 6th inst.

Letters have been received from the interior from American officers, stating that the Mexicans have begun to practice their atrocities on all the women believed to have been intimate with, and free adly to, the Americans. The unfortunate creatures were branded on the check with the letters 'U.S., desponded of their hair, and, in some instances, their American officers, stating that the Mexicans have begun to practice their atrocities on all the women believed to have been intimate with, and friendly to, the Americans. The unfortunate creatures were branded on the cheek with the letters 'U.S., despoiled of their hair, and, in some instances, their cars were slit. Many Mexicans who had been on amicable terms with the Americans, were anxious to come to the States, not deeming their lives safe after the departure of our troops. At is reported that opwards of two thousand women were following the rear division of our arm, with the hope of being to come to the States, not deeming their lives are af-ter the departure of our troops. It is reported that upwards of two thousand women were following the rear division of our arm, with the hope of being thus embled to quit Mexico, and avoid the tury of

After twice tendering his resignation of the Presidency, Gen. Herrera consented to eccept it. Beturn he did this, there were already nine candidates for the Provisional Presidency. He took the both of office on the 3d inst. His cabinet is thus composed: State Department, Senior Otero; Justice, Senior De Jose Maria Jimenez; Treasury, D. Marieno Riva Palacco; War, Gen. Arisa.

Palacco; War, Gen. Arista.

The health of Vera Cruz had improved. A norther had been blowing from the 9th to the 14th, an occurrence which has not happened at that season of the year for more than a quarter of a century.

Many of the invalid efficers and men are repreented to have died on the march from the interior, seing unable to undergo the latigues of the journey

From the N. O. Picayune, June 22nd. From Yucatan.—The Yucatan schooner Ventura, Capt. Dorantes, arrived yesterday from Campeachy Capt. Dorantes reports that a battle occurred about the last inst. at Bollinchin, between the Indians and whites, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 900 men. They then retreated to the moun-

human hands on paper, asserts that war and slavery are right, then the Bible is a self-evident falsehoodbecause it is opposed to self-evident truth. It is by the preaching of self-evident truths that slavery and war must be abolished. Whatever asserts that man has discretionary power over the life or liberty of his fellow-man is a Lie, and can never be received by man.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 22.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 22.

Fatal Accident—Seven Persons Killed—A few days ago, a party of men engaged in raising the frame, was thrown and killed. The father of the boy, shocked at the death of his son, let go his hold on the frame, and others of the party going to his assistance, the frame fell, killing six persons on the apot.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 27th.

Sad Railroad Accident.—The passenger train from Boston last evening did not arrive till after 10 of clock, in consequence of an accident at East Brookfield, by which a man and his horse were killed by being run over by a gravel train. The man, whose man was Darling Melntire, was visiting with his wife at a relative a near the track of the railroad, and his horse, attached to a wagon, had become which I post to you, that a portion of that hoary-headed monster, the people, have (under a man named Barbes and others.) been making an attempt to overthrow the National Assembly of France, by violence, and that the treachery of General—had given them an opportunity for mischief, and a chance of success. They are, it seems, in custody, and will, I trust, be kept from forther mischief. Now mind, in reading our daily papers in particular, you must allow a great deal for adverse coloring, whenever any movement favorable to the cause of Meeks, D. D., of Newark, N. J., died at Oncida, N. From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 27th.

Death of Rev. Dr. Weeks — The Rev. Wm. R. Weeks, D. D., of Newark, N. J., died at Oneida, N. Y., aged 66 years, on the 26th ult. Dr. W. was well known to the Christian community as an able writer and successful teacher, a man of pure, unblemished character and eminent personal worth.

Rev. Thomas Goulding, D. D., the venerable pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Geodied very suddenly on the evening of the 21st uit. in his 62d year.

Delevan died at Bailston, Spa, last Tuesday evening together with a child to which she had just given

The terrible explosion of the Kinney, on the Tombigue river, has been noticed. It seems that the beat was blown almost to pieces as far as the wheelbouss. The second engineer, Win. Bussett, was askeep over the bulers at the time of the explosion. His bunk and room, and every thing around him, were born to atoms. He was thrown into the river, some fifty yards distance, and, notwithstanding, swam safely to the shore, entrely unhurt. A farge body, supposed to have been the safe, was carried up in the sir, and fell midway on the ladies' cabin, crushing it as though it had been paper. One body was found perfectly dead on shore, some flity yards from the boat.

and beaten till life was extinct. The reason given by the negro for this outrage was that Breadwell had entired his wife away from him. He was immediately arrested and committed to jail.—[Sanduskian.

Ferry, Va., were poisoned last week. Two of his children died, and two others are in a critical situaion. A negro woman is suspected of having adminis-ered the poison.

siderably bruised, the ruffian conductor

insane, especially on religious matters.

The Slave Insurrection.—Capt. Knapp, of brig Ann, states that when he left Matanzas on the 11th inst., the slave insurrection at Mattinique and other places was not known. The Spanish Government will probably do their best to keep such news from the ears of their slaves.—[Boston Trans.

Water Working.—There are employed on the ca-nals in the State of New York, over 30,000 men, 7000 boys, and 4000 women, making in all more than 41,000 persons.

A Good Old Age. On the 12th of June, 1848, the Newport Mercury completed ninety years, since it was first published in that town (June 12th, 1758,) by James Franklin.

been lecturing in Rochester and elsewhere, on her way West with her husband, to visit the Cattaraugu-indians. She fearlessly opposes slavery of all kinds, and advocates thorough equaction for all, Peace and Land Reform.—[Phil. Sun.

FIFTEENTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned, earnestly desiring the abolition of Slavery, have been led, by the strength of their wish, carefully to consider what means may be found sufficient for the accomplishment of this great and holy object. They find that slavery exists through the selfishness, the ignorance, the cowardice, the hypocrisy of the people. If the nation could be made more conscientious, disinterested, courageous, ellightened, and true to its own political and religious principles, the work were done. Until enough nobility of spirit can be awakened in the land to make the clergyman, the farmer, the lawyer, the mechanic, the merchant and the politician willing to remounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their nounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their connective excess of individual advances at closed. The undersigned, earnestly desiring the abolities ie, the merchant and the politician willing to renounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their
respective careers of individual advances to closed
up, apparently forever, by their affections to Freedom;—to make the women of the land feel themselves disgraced by their indifference to such a cause

erful support of Christian fellowship, social sanction, and civil participation.

We determine, therefore, to strike at once at the root of slavery by appealing to the hearts and con-sciences of men, and withdrawing their allegiance from such shameful cruelty and wrong, by the con-

tinual presentation of the paramount claims of free-dom and humanity. Union being strength, that fact

decides us to co-operate with any whose principles prove them to be trustworthy; who make the aboli-

tion of slavery their primary object; and who, in addition to their honesty of purpose, have sense and sagacity enough to make them safe co-adjutors, by

securing them from becoming the prey of the selfish

set of hypocritical adventurers that every moral rev-

olution calls forth. We find such a sufficient and

trustworthy body nowhere but in the American Anti-

Slavery Society. Years of close observation of its

righteous principles, and uncompromising practical workings, assure us that it has the elements of suc-

cess. It continually sends forth lecturers to enforce

the first principles of justice and humanity among

the people, and in a few years is found thereby to have exercised a controlling influence for good throughout the country. It dictates the course

and bends the policy of every political party; and,

speaking as it does from a height above their selfish

personal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are

heard, and more and more obeyed. While calling

on all to unite with it, it has ever, by the energy and

rectitude of its progress, been free without license,

and elective without invidiousness. It is not too

much to say in its praise, that its cause and its course

repel all but the wise, the good and the bold from

active co-operation with it, and brand with dishonor

the hand that approaches, it to make it the instru-

ment of any selfish purpose. It has no local attach-

den aim, no double purpose; while, at the same

of party politics, legislative action and judicial deci-

sion, is one of universal application.

This, therefore, is the mode of operation, which

ommends itself to our reason and our feelings. The

agents and friends that such an association of neces-

sity draws forth, are the ones that we wish to sustain.

The periodicals that such an association employs,

are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the coun-

cils of such a body, where all persons have equal

rights of membership, the whole collective energy

and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances

Hence we find it to be our duty, in preparing for

the FIF EENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR, to commence in FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, on Thursday DECEMBER 21st, to de-

vote the foods then raised, to sustain the AMERI-CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in its sucred

work of moral agitation and revolution in behalf of

ANN T. G. PHILLIPS,

HELEN E. GARRISON

ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,

SARAH S. RUSSELL,

ANNE WARREN WESTON,

FRANCES MARY RORBINS,

LOUISA LORING.

MARY WILLEY,

MARIA LOWELL.

LYDIA PARKER,

HARRIET B. HALL

SARAH B. SHAW,

MARY G. CHAPMAN.

CAROLINE WESTON,

SUSAN C. CABOT.

HANNAH TUFTS,

ELIZA F. MERIAM.

ANN R. BRAMHALL.

HARRIET T. WHITE,

ABBY FRANCIS,

ABBY SOUTHWICK.

TFriends in England, Scotland, and Ireland,

Contributions and letters from the American

Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WES.

ting with us in this joyful and holy work, are

informed that the pecuniary value of donations of money and materials is doubled to the cause, through

the means of the Bazaar, by the care, skill, and in-

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1848.

are requested to address their contributions as usual,

to MARIA W. CHAPA AN, care of A. W. Wes-

ton, 21 Cornhill.

HARRIET M JACKSON

CATHARINE SARGENT.

HENRIETTA SARGENT,

CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS.

EVELINA S. A. SMITH.

SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,

MARY MAY.

and means of success consequently doubled.

Death of Mrs. Delegan -The wife of Edward C

The terrible explosion of the Kinney, on the Tom

Crime and its Researd — We are informed that a murder was committed on the streets of Mansfield this morning, by a negro waiter belonging to the North American Hotel. The victim was a mulatto barber of small stature, known to some of our citzens, and whose name we believe was Rush Broadwell. The deed was committed with a large club, with which the murder d man was knocked down and bester till like was extinct. The reason given

Death by the Expression of a Soda Fountain.—Lean-der Washburn, aged about 19 years, was almost instantly killed about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, by the bursting of a soda fountain in the shop of Mr. Asa White, in Ann street. Pieces of capper from the fountain struck him directly in the face with such force that his lower jaw was fractured in three places, nearly all the teeth knocked out, and his neck broken.—Boston Trav.

The family of Mr. Francis Mentzel, of Harper's

Three persons were burned to death in a mill at St. Marie Nouvelle-Beaure, Canada, on the 10th inst. They were Mrs. Bisson, her child, and a miller employed about the establishment. It is supposed that the assistant miller fell asleep, the grain run on, and that the friction of the millstones caused the fire.

There were fifteen houses destroyed by fire at

liberalize; for the law of mortality steps in, removes the old despots; and any change weakens despotsism, and therefore leads to concession.

As yet, how good as well as great Lamartine has shown himself! Have you read 'France and England, a vision of the future,' by him? If not, you laddes and gentlemen will not tolerate it.' Mr. Garantine has a considerably housed the ruffing conductor.

On Friday evening last, Mr. Austin Pierpont was struck by lightning, in the town of Waterbury, Ct., of which place he was a resident, and instantly

Horrible.—A mad dog attacked a child about eight months old in New Orleans, a few days since.—Befare the child could be rescued, life was ratinct—the dog had gnawed away more than one half of the

Nine negroes, men, women and children, slaves, belonging to a man in Burlington, Ky., ran away a lew days since, and crossed the Ohio river fifteen miles below Cincinnati.

The neighbors of Mr. Pinkham, of Edgerombe, Me, the wretch who recently murdered his lamily and then committed suicide, contradict the statement that Pinkham was a Milierite. At the same time, they admit that he was, at intervals, perfectly

Reduction of Fares—The Fitchburgh Railroad fares will on and after July 1st, be at the rate of two cents per mile, instead of three and a half, as now charged. A similar reduction to this fashions-ble standard may soon be expected on the Worcester, Providence, Eastern and Western roads.—Boston Trav.

Attempt to Rob the Taunton Bank.—John and Francis Leonard, brothers, were detected by Mr. Bassett the coshier of the Faunton Bank, in attempting to break into the vaults of that institution on Sunday. Both were arrested.

rear division of our arm, with the hope of being this embled to quit Mexico, and avoid the tury of their countrymen.

After twice tendering his resignation of the Presidency, Gen. Herrera consented to ccept it. Beture he did his, there were already nine candidates for the Presidency. He took the substitute of the second that thought of the Presidency. He took the substitute of the second that th

Lucretia Mott, the energetic Quaker woman, has

There are 218 newspapers published in Pennsyl vania, exclusive of missellaneous publications. This we believe, exceeds the number published in another State in the Union. Ohio boasts of 174, and New York of about 200.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday.
The political news is of considerable interest.—
There has been much excitement in Paris relative to Louis Napoleon, who had been elected to the National Assembly. His admissibility was finally agreed

nounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their respective careers of individual adviscress at closed up, apparently forever, by their affegiance to Freedom;—to make the women of the land feel themselves disgraced by their indifference to such a cause as this;—to make the Christians and the citizens of the land willing to bear the suffering and odium consequent upon an adherence to right against law and custom;—until this can be accomplished, the Souther alaveholders are upheld in their sin by the pow-

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—The accounts from the Continent, and more especially from France, will be found very unsatisfactory to all admirers of peace and order.

The excitement caused among the ultra-Republicans, by the return of M. Thiers for Paris, has produced a manifestation against him of a serious character.

The number of commercial houses in Paris which had suspended payment at the end of the month of April amounted to 1500, but at present they amount to nearly 6000.

April amounted to 1500, but at present they amount to nearly 6000.

The chief subject of discussion in political circles, and the source of serious alarm to Republican parties, is the diffusion of the spirit of imperialism throughout the country, but more especially in the army. Several regiments have shouted, 'Vivel Empereur: 'Many more have eried 'Vive Louis Napoleon 'When the name of Louis Napoleon was announced from the steps of the Hotel de Ville, the military who were on the place raised their caps on the tops of their bayonets in token of exultation.

Paris, Friday evening, June 16—Prince Louis Napoleon has written to the President, resigning his rest in the National Assembly. The announcement was received with loud acclamations. Paris is calm.

The Liverpool Mercury points out that Lord Ellen.

The Liverpool Mercury points out that Lord Ellen-borough, who took the front rank in the House of Lords against the Jews, is the same notable Christian who carried the gates of a heathen temple through the half of India, and sang 'a song of triumph' on their restoration to idolaters! Erial Travelling .- Mr. Green, the seronaut.

made his 395th ascent from Colchester, on Wednesday, at 4h 10m., p. m., and landed at Diss at half past five, travelling the distance of 58 miles in one hour and twenty minutes.

The Charleston Mercury thus receives the annuacement of the Utica Convention : It is said, too, that Mr. Van Buren has accepted the nomination. The 'Northern man with Southern principles!' John Quincy Adams over again. From the ashes of the old hater of the South has sprung a successor, armed with the same cruse of ments, no partisan or sectarian partialities, no hidment, and ready to wreak it with the same intensity time, every observer notices how happily its labors

time, every observer notices how happily its labors prepare the way for every good work: for, though specific in its object, its great principle of imme iate individual reform, without awaiting the gradualisms of laboratory was built by Mr. E. Hurst of Canada—the motive power and apparatus by Dr. Albert Henderson of Buffalo. Electricity is the propelling agent, and her guns are fired, bells rung, &c., by the same instru-mentality.

Terrible Explosion.—There had been an explosion of powder at Vera Cruz in a house occupied by 40 washerwomen, by which from 20 to 30 were killed. There are sixteen Whig papers in Ohio that refuse to support Gen. Taylor.

Of Money received from June 5 to July 1, 1848.

Rec'd from Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, proceeds of a donation of £100 from
Thomas Sturge of London, \$490.00

to f Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge, 100.00

of Charles Johnson, Manchester, do. do. 5.00

of Miss Susan C. Cabor, do. do. 5.00

of Goodhue Ambrose, do. do. 1.00

of Seward Mitchell, Baton, 5.00

of Com. of Finance N. E. Convention, 359.09

of James N. Buffum, to redeem pledge

the enslaved; and we confidently appeal to all good hearts EVERY WHERE, in aid of so noble an enter-MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

H. W. Blanchard from friends at New port, 200
of F. W. G. May, a donation, 10 00
of Dr. H. I. Bowditch, for the
one hundred Conventions, 500—
Donations from F. Howland, constable,
Rec'd from Abner S. Taylor, Plymouth, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,
Treasurer Muss. A. S. Society.
Brookline, July 1, 1848.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

EASTERN SERIES. The Anti-Slavery Conventions in the Eastern part of the State will be held as follows :

East Bridgewater, Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7. The above Conventions will be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY, WM W. BROWN, and Miss Lucy STORK, Agents of the Massichusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and others, of which due notice may be expected, from time to time.

Gardner,
Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7. Winchendon Village, Saturday, and Sunday, July 8 and 9. Ashburaham,
Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11 and 12.

Sterling, Thursday and Friday, July 13 and 14. Princeton, Saturday and Sunday, July 15 and 16. TP The above Conventions will be attended by ADIN BALLOU, and others. Those held on Sunday will be attended by STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. Fos-

TO Contributions and letters from the American side of the Atlantic, hitherto addressed to M. W. TER.

Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WES.

TON.

All persons desiring the privilege of co-opera
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

the means of the Bazaar, by the care, skill, and ingenuity which are entrasted with their management. Supplies for the refreshment table are particularly desired.

There will be an Anti Slavery Convention at North Bridgewater, commencing on Sanday morning next, July 9th, at 10 o'clock, to continue through the day and evening.

There will be an Anti Slavery Convention at North Bridgewater, commencing on Sanday morning next, July 9th, at 10 o'clock, to continue through the day and evening.

With W Brown, Lucy Stone, and Parker Pillshory will give andresses on the necessary. Let no trifing circumstance hincer such a raily of the lavers of liberty, as will do hoor to the momentous crisis, through which we are now passing, and in the events of which, it is our high honor and privilege to bear a most conspicuous part. lege to bear a most conspicuous part.

During the political debate which occurred in the House yesterday, Mr. Clark of Kentucky emphatically announced, that in the event of Gen Cass being elected to the Presidency, he would Veto the Wilmot proviso, if it should be adopted by Congress.

Naturalization Lose.—Congress has just passed, by a smanimous vote in each House, a bill so amending our naturalization has that any immigrant who has had a residence for five years in this country, and two years previously had declared his purpose to become a citizen, shall henceforth be entitled to naturalization, although he may in the meantime have been once or many times out of the country.

Cold Water.—The Springfield Republican meations.

alization, although he may in the meantime have been once or many times out of the country.

Cold Water.—The Springfield Republican mentions the case of a gentleman, who was, from a paralytic stroke unable to walk for nine years; one of his legs and one arm being entirely useless and fleshless. Three weeks at a water cure establishment has put him on his legs again.

Wm. W. Brown will lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings following, at Marshfield.

Parker Piliabury and Lucy Stone will lecture on Tuesday and Weducaday evenings, July 11th an 12th, at North Abington, and on Thursday and Friday evenings following, at East Abington.

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.

Mr. Horace Bancroft, of St. Charles, near Chicago, Ill., by a fall, 14 years ago, had his jaws so badly fractured and split in two, that he lost all but two of his teath, the right Superior Mazillary bone, and a part of the Incisive fossa, so that his chin, in closing his mouth, came into immediate proximity to his nose, greatly disfiguring his face, and injuring his speech.

Mr. Bancroft called on us one day last week, and offered for our inspection a most ingenious piece of

speech.

Mr. Bancroft called on us one day last week, and offered for our inspection a most ingenious piece of mechanism, which he had just had constructed at the Dental Establishment of Drs. Grandin & Dudley, No. 238 Washington street, which consisted of a full set of teeth, so made and secured that his mouth and face are restored to their original form, and yet they were very firm in their place, and he could eat with them.

He stated that Drs. Grandin & Dudley were the only Dentists he had ever seen, who gave him any encouragement that he could be supplied with teeth and be relieved of his deformity, and that nearing of their skill in their department, and of the improvement they had made in setting teeth, by which the most difficult mouths could be supplied with teeth, he had come from Illinois on purpose to put himself under their treatment.

From an examination of this case, we should think there could be no doubt as to the skill of these genthemen, and that hereafter no person without teeth need despair of comfortable artificial ones, for the skill and ingenuity that could triumph over such a shifficulty could succeed in any case. The improved plan upon which these teeth are secured in the mouth certainly appears to be a real one, and greatly superior to all others.

certainly appears to be a rest one, and greatly superior to all others.

The above article we copy from the 'Journal' of this city—the same case came under our own obser-vation, Mr. Bancroft having called on us, and we were highly gratified with the skill exhibited in this were highly gratified with the skill exhibited in this piece of mechanism. Dr. Geo. Parkman being in our office at the time, we called his attention to the case; and after the examination of the gentleman's mouth, teeth, &c., said 'the ingenuity and skill exhibited, by which such a mouth could be supplied with teeth, and unseemly deformity removed, was truly semuderful, and took Mr. Baneroft up to Park street, to see Dr. Warren, saying that Dr. W. would be interested in the operation, and might stand in need of the services of Drs. Grandin & Dudley in hehalf of some of the great number of patients whose jaws and mouths he had operated on in case of cleft palate, hair lip, &c.

jaws and months he had operated on in case of cleft palate, hair lip, &c.:

A short time ago, a lady who resides at Saratoga Springs, N. Y, called at this office, who had a beautiful set of teeth manufactured at the same catablishmedit, and inserted on their new principle, which she had worn several months. She said she knew no other difference between them and the original teeth, only that the artificial teeth did not ache. She could cat with them perfectly well, as well as ever she did with the natural teeth.—Universalist Trumpst.

REWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.

The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the

singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and initators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called 'Syrap of Wild Cherry and Tar, 'Cherry Syrup,' 'compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,' 'Wild Cherry Comfrey,' and sundry other compounds, to which they attach a long string of 'spuffs.' But of such nostrous we know nothing. It is WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY alone that performs the cures.

Let them not deceive you.

None genuine unless signed 1. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washing-ton-street, Boston, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

IMPORTANT TO THE TOOTHLESS. Teeth are now inserted by Dr. Morton, 19 Tremont Row, by a chemical process, combined with atmospheric presupport Gen. Taylor.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Money received from June 5 to July 1, 1848.

Id from Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, proceeds of a donation of £100 from Thomas Sturge of London, of Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge, 100 00 of Charles Johnson, Manchester, do. do. 5 00 of Goodhue Ambrose, do. do. 1 00 of Seward Mitchell, B ston, of Goom of Finance N. E. Convention, 359 09 of James N. Buffum, to redeem pledge in part, of Dea. S. Lothrop, Cambridge, 5 00 of Smil May, Jr., for his collections of H. W. Blanchard from friends at Newport. 9 001 IMPORTANT TO THE TOOTHLESS. Teeth are now ed to such a degree of periection, that from one to an entire set are inserted so that the most delicate eye cannot detect them from the natural ones.

—Boston Evening Guzette.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE E.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE E. P. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Baptis: Chorch in Norristown, commencing on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, and will probably continue during the next two days. To say to Pennsylvama Abolitionists, that this Meeting is an important occasion to our enterprize, is wholly unnecessary. Past experience has demonstrated this. We have only to urge upon them the duty of a punctual attendance upon its sessions. Wim. W. Brown, the well known and cloquent advocate of the slave is cause, and ther friends from abroad, are expected to be present—Pennsylvania Freeman.

MARRIED—In Lynn, on the 4th instant, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Dr. Addison Davis to Mess Harriet Wiggin [l'hanks for the cake accompanying the notice, and best wishes in behalf of the 'twain made one.']

DIED-In this city, June 26th, Paul C. Ho ward, aged 28 years.

THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE, TREMONT ST.

HUTCHINGS'S

Grand Classical Panorama OF THE SEAS AND SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN Executed from drawings made by A. Hewiss, during his voyages in the Mediterranean, and his travels in Spain, France and

Open every evening at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock,—also Wednesday and Saturday atternoons.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door from 10 to
12, A. M., and from 7 to 9, P. M. Children under

Liberal arrangements made with schools, and parties from the country.

Copyright of the Panorama secured according to law. For particulars, see bills and descriptive pamphlets.

July 7

[D This Panorama is well-deserving public paonage, exhibit ng as it does some of the most into resting objects and scenes in the world.] - ED. STEAM PRESS PRINTING.

A LL kinds of Book, Job and Newspaper Work, executed with neatness and despatch, at Lang a Sican Printing House, No. 11-2 Water st., Boston.

HOME FOR REFORMERS. THE subscriber has removed to that neat, convenient, and central boarding-house, No. 21-2 Certific Court, where he will be most happy to welcome some of the Friends of Reform, at reasonable charges. He wishes his house to be the central place in Boston, where the friends of Temperance, Perity, Freedom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and enjoy a comfortable and quiet home.

CESTRAL COURT opens at 238 Washington street.

Boston, June 22, 1848.

MR. PARKER'S DISCOURSE, OCCASIONED by the Death of John Quincy
Adams: Delivered at the Melodeon in Boston,
March 5, 1848. Just published by BELA MARSH,
25 Cornbill. Price 20 cents.

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Z. & Cole,

and that

1. Behold, engirt by Past and Future Ages, Sublime and strong the true Reformer stands, Through the wild battle-storm that round him rages. Bearing Deliverance to the groaning Lands. The night-clouds pile above in heavy masses, Tinged in the East by one faint smile of Dawn, And tempests roll adown the mountain passes, And burst infuriate o'er his white-robed form; The poisoned darts of Falsehood hurtle round him Shot from the boary citadels of Crime, And, clothed in mail of adamant, surround him The giant Sins of every Land and Time;

The martyr-fires yet emoulder where he standeth; True hearts lie crushed in blood-wet dust below; Each lightning bolt that wingeth by expandeth The red, rent flag of some demoniac foe; On pyramids of broken hearts uprisen, Frown side by side the Altar and the Throne, While through the dark, from many a viewless

Resounds the torturing lash-the dying groan; The Warriors marshal on their iron-clad legions, The Priesthood consecrate the mighty Wrong, And from Earth's slave-cursed, trampled, prostrate

Goes up the ery, 'How long, O Lord! how long?

The star moves on, though clouds in thunderous Across its azure way rush to and fro;

And while the tempest breaks upon the Ocean, Its tidal pulses calm, untiring flow; So, raining splendor on his dark surrounding. That full-orbed soul moves on, serene, sublime So the Oceanic Heart with every wounding From its great arteries pours Love divine. The mighty host of martyred Saints ascended Live in his life, and bless the world anew Their flery spirits with his own are blended, And from his living words their own shine through The cloud of Witnesses,' in countless numbers, Cluster around to arm him for the strife, And cheer him, ministrant upon his slumbers, With open vision of the Inner Life. So is he strong to overcome the urgings Which Pride and Luxury press again, again;

To meet the daily cross, the hourly scourgings, The dread Getheemane of lonely pain. So is he strong to suffer, ever making The universal agony his own :-To overcome the penury and forsaking-To live unfriended, and to die alone.

God's greatest miracle, uprisen Angel! Through the poor clay how shines that radiant soul; From lip and life how blessed the Evangel,

The words of Liberty and Love that roll. Chains part like wax before his lightning glances His flame-tipped spear burns through the shield of Crime ;

The Throne and Altar reel as he advances, And Morn breaks glorious through the sky o

The slave-ships hold, the lazar house, the prison, Yield up to light and love their new-born dead; Earth unto Universal Man is given, All hearts have gladness, and all lips have bread The blood-red flag of War is furled forever, Blended in melody, the discords cease, And the glad Nations harmonize together, Bound in the golden zone of endless Peace. In Social Unity the world rejoices, All interests circle in one perfect span, And sphere on sphere, the Infinites' high voices Echo the bliss of Universal Man.

Who bringeth on this glorious consummation? Who weddeth Earth to Heaven as to a bride? Who waveth high the palms of consecration? Who poureth forth the blest baptismal tide? T is the REFORMER-meek and poor and lowly, His life all manliness, his heart all love; 'T is the REFORMER-pure and great and holy, Strong in the might descending from above. Some noble deed wrought out with every hour, Makes holy ground where'er his feet have trod; er than Time, or Hate, or bannere He moves in majesty, a Sos or Gon! O, Earth! thy Past is wreathed and consecrated

With old Reformers who have fought and bled; They who to strife and toil and tears were fated-They who to fiery martyrdoms were led. O, Earth! thy living years are crowned with splen

dor, By great Reformers battling in the strife-Saints of Humanity, stern, strong, yet tender, Making the Present hopeful with their life. O, Earth! thy Future Ages shall be glorious, With true Reformers, toiling in the van, Till Truth and Love shall reign o'er all victoriou And Earth be given to Freedom and to Man.

The following morsel, from the Boston Post, i well done up. Where is the Whig rhymer who will do as well for Cass?

A STREET CONFAB

Between a Federalist and a Democrat.-Reported by Jeems.

Fed. Hurrah for Gen'ral Taylor! Well-what for ? Dem.

Fed. 'T was he who led-Dem.

Fed. Our valiant troops against the Mexic foe, Dem. And made himself a 'murderer'-you know-Fed. To teach those vaunting vagabonds and hars-Dem. 'They who were fighting for their fanes and

Fed. -Not to forget in all succeeding time, That Rough and Ready--In 'committing crime

Dem. Fed. Can flog the rascals till they cry-t no more, Dem. And he a 'butcher,' as he was before !-Fed. I go for Taylor with a willing mind, And glory in the chance-

Fed. Our candidate's a Whig, avow'd and bearty ! Dem. But not the candidate of any party'! Sir, he's a Whig, as any one may read, Dem. . But no exponent of a party creed '! Fed. His principles are Whig in every fraction, Dem. But he 'won't take 'em for his rule of action' Fed. That he is with us he himself alleges, And gives assurance-

Dem. -That he'll give 'no pledges! Fed. If Whigs elect him, he is bound to do As Whigs shall order—
—So was 'Tyler, too!'

Fed. Sir, you're impertment-good day !--Good day ! (Solus.)-The chap don't seem to like this kind o

play-By Jove! this Whigg'ry is confounded stuff!-

There goes a cooney in a dreadful huff, Because I readthim just a word, or so, From fed'ral journals of a month ago !-That Southern thunder, it is very clear, Spoils Boston scruples, as it does small bee But both are made so very light and cheap, It's no great marvel that they shouldn't

REFORMATORY. SUNDAY LAW NEITHER CHRISTIAN NOR

BY JOHN W. BEOWNE. Read at the late Anti-Subbath Convention in Bosto Sunday first appears to take its place in municipal lsw, as a day of commanded rest, in an edict of the Emperor Constantine, A. D. 321. This, translated,

Let all the judges, and the people of the towns and the business of all professions, reat on the ven-erable day of the Sun: nevertheless, let those where in the country work in agriculture, at their live in the country work in agriculture, at their choice, and without realraint, as it may happen that corn cannot be planted or vines set so well on another day, lest in its time the bounty given by the providence of God may perish,"

The edict will be found in Justinian's Code, a and habit is this- the will of the prince has the force empire of the Cosars knew the first day of the week of law; and which claims it to be the authority of of seven days in public computation. law to dispose of both divine and human matters.' heard of it, came to individuals through the channels It will be found in that code, whose opening title is of the Egyptians, or the Jews, and the Jewish Chris-

The law of England ranks the doing of any secular tles. work or business, or engaging in any sport, on Sunday, as a 'profanation of the Lord's day, and an 'offence against God and religion.' The Statute of that day. How near this came to a general custom, Charles I. upon this matter opens thus :- Forasmuch it will not be easy, perhaps not possible, to deter as there is nothing more acceptable to God than the mine. It seems, however, a necessary deduction true and sincere service and worship of him, accord- from the above facts, that if the evidence should be ing to his holy will, and that the keeping of the impartially looked after, it must be found that the Lord's day is a principal part of the true service of custom was not general. And if at last it became

enactments for the observance of Sunday, as a special left its author alone upon the exceeding high moun midnight of Saturday to sunset of Sunday; and turies. some going back beyond the boundaries of Sunday, The conversion of Constantine is commonly called and prohibiting attendance on dances, or plays, or in the wisdom which writes for us the history of public diversions, except concerts of sacred music, after sunset of Saturday evening; thus invading the deed it was its fall. Christianity might have had a favorable introduction for Sunday, when its point

variously-Sunday, the Christian Sabbath, the Lord's The answer saved the Savior of the world, and

In some of the States, the law for the observance other subjects in it; and when this is the case, these following, which are taken from the Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, as a specimen of the rest. The title of the chapter is as follows :-

It has thirty-nine sections, the subjects of which

Sec. 1. Adultery. 3. Incest. 4. Crime against nature. 5. Polygamy. 10. Fornication. 13. Pro-curing abortion. 15. Keeping house of ill fame. 17. Enticing females to houses of ill fame. 19. Obscene books and pictures. 21. Blaspheming. 22. Profanity. 26. Business, travelling, and recreation on the Lord's day prohibited. 29, Public amusements prohibited on the evenings of Saturday and Sunday. 36. Drunkenness. 38. Gaming, &c.

Into this category of crime, the laws of so these States put the non observance of a Sunday according to the State creed. So does a free government arrange non-conformity to the tenet of a majority, written out into the form of a law.

Our State statutes are thus a continuation of the absolute governmental authority for Sunday observance. They are the following out of an old history, old and evil. They refer us back for origin, through the oppressive legislation of England, and the edicts and practice of the arbitrary governments of Christendom, in the reatter of religion, to the original edict of Constantine, establishing a legal Sunday, by arbitrary power, over the heads of a people, not more than one twentieth of whom were then believers in Christianity.

Prior to that edict, whatever observance of Sunday had existed was a voluntary religion. Prior to that edict, it was a day observed in the private or associated habit of Christians-the history in the Church being, that Christ rose from the tomb on the first day of the Jewish week, and the observance being a of that. grateful commemoration of religious faith freely given, as the faith was freely received. The si gnificance of Sunday comes from the Jewish

law, and the calendar of the Jewish nation. The Jews divided the days of the year into periods of sevens, and enjoined by their lawgiver, they observed every seventh recurring day as holy. To a Jewish convert to Christianity, then, the first day of his the observance of the first day of the week, instead of the seventh, now, because on that day he raised Jesus week, as it returned, would be commemorative of from the dead. the resurrection of Jesus. Not so to the Greek and from the dead. of the Jewish week significant to them as a com. creed. memoration. They did not reckon their time so. They must learn that from Judaism. The division And in correspondence with this fact, when the synod of the apostles was held at Jerusalem, as re- famed Christians have denied. It is obvious that ported in 15th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, this creed of Sunday is like the other State creeds, and Gentile construction of Christianity, the apostles ligion, enforced by the tyranny of government power; resolved the matter in favor of the Gentiles, and sent nunsense and tyranny, which fire has not been able their decree by the hands of a commission, composed to burn into men and women, though it has burned ing a seventh, or a first day of the week, in the de- and left their souls naked in eternity, God's element cree. 'The apostles, and elders, and brethren, of freedom, to overshadow all time to come with holy greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gen- wings. But more is obvious, namely, this: that you tiles, in Antioch, and Syria, and Cilicia :- Foras- may dispute this principle of the distinction of the much as we have heard that certain which went out day, in the law, at every step. You may not agree from us have troubled you with words, subverting that the law of Moses is divine in its origin, in any your souls, saying, be circumcised, and keep the law ; sense different from the institutes of any other prin to whom we gave no such commandment; it seemed | itive lawgiver; you may believe that Jesus abrogated, good unto us, being assembled with one accord, to or denied, or superseded Moses, by fulfilling the insend chosen men unto you, with our beloved Barna- finite spirits' beheats, which Moses unly began to has and Paul, men who have hasarded their lives for shadow forth to a hard-hearted people, by giving the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. We have sent, them statutes which were not good;' you may betherefore, Judas and Silas, who shall tell the same things by mouth. For it seemed good to the Holy an enforced religious rest, and you must and will than these necessary things; that we abstain from to take its place, as a part of Christianity; you may meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things believe that the Lord would now reject the legal strangled, and from fornication : from which, if ye Sunday, haptised his day, and would denounce the

e here is Sabbath, or Sunday? Hear the voice of the first authentic Council of the believe that, it he were now on earth, he would be Christian Church in history, the Council of councils, cast out of these State Houses which enact Sunday speaking down to us from apostolic seats, promulga- laws, and these Courts which enforce them, and th

of edicts, the decretal of decretals, the statute of statules, in the eye of which, Constantine, and Leo, and Gregory, and Parliaments, and Republican Legslatures, have been building up the wood, hay, stubble of wilful enactments, on a foundation whi s not Christ, for fifteen hundred years of an era which they have called by his name Christian law to the Gentiles, concerning all Jewish observances. The canon law of the aboutles to the Gentiles knows nothing of Sabbath, or Sunday. And

how could it? Greek and Roman must first learn Judain his nation change its mode of computing time in its calendar, before the first or the seventh day of the Jewish week could be significant to him. change afterwards did take place; and the week of seven days came into use; adopted, however, as This is the original of Sunday, in municipal historian Dion Cassius states, from the Egyptians. But, from whomsoever adopted, the spostles had all gone to their rest, several generations of their sucpart of that Civil Law, whose fundamental maxim cessors had fallen asleep in Jesus, before the great this :- Concerning one Deity and Trinity, concern- tians, and was not of common knowledge. The ing the name of those who embrace the true faith, first day was to them significant. Yet they propaand concerning the punishment of heretics.' Those gated it, if they propagated it at all, as a voluntary who know what power will do with conscience may observance, and not as a necessary and commanded one. It was no part of the Christianity of the apos-

In the laws of every State in our Union, (Louisi-Christianity, seconded by the Gentile fondness and ana, and perhaps also Texas, excepted,) there are habit of festal days. When, at length, Christianity season of religious worship, and penalties annexed tain, and followed the Devil down to take his bribe to any manner of labor, business or travel on that of the throne of the kingdoms of the world, in the day, except from what is called necessity or charity. person of Constantine, then imperial power annulled The boundaries of the day, when defined in these the canon of the spostles, and established the obserstatutes, are various; some extending it from mid-vance of the venerable day of the Sun' into a part night of Saturday to midnight of Sunday; some from of the religion of Jesus, for all these succeeding cen-

deed it was its fall. Christianity might have had borders of the six secular days of the week to insure the throne of the world, three hundred years before, in the person of its author, if his divine spirit could These statutes of the several States call the day give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. have fulfilled the one condition- All these will I brought kindred angels to minister to him-Get thee behind me, Satan!' Christianity can always have of Sunday is contained in a distinct chapter, upon the aid of the power-demon in human government, that special subject alone. In most of them, how- if it will fall down and ask his aid, worshipping; but ever, the enactment concerning Sunday includes also then the angels are gone; then love flies, and force comes into his place; then Christianity loses its other subjects are invariably after the likeness of the Christ; and what is left of the word to us then, sounds hollow and empty, like inanity. Such is government Christianity; such is law Christianity. Christianity is love, not power. Christianity work of offences against chastity, morality, and deby love, not by law. Christianity makes its call pon the free will of the soul, and leaves that rev. erently, where the Father leaves it till it comes, and again to doubt, never again to wander. Christianity knows nothing of days, nothing of forceful compul sions. When ceremonies come, when force comes, Christ goes away. Where there is a government re-

gion, there is not Jesus. Our legal Sunday, in its distinction from the other ays of the week, places it upon a religious foundaon, calling itself 'the Christian Sabbath,' 'the ord's day, and claiming the dues of the law on the ground of reverence. Its essence is in belief it the mind of the peculiar holiness of that twenty-four

The Jew, in the scripture of Moses, was commanded to observe the seventh day by rest from labor; and this was incorporated into both his religion and his law. The law of God and the municipal law were one with the Jew. His holy scripture and his secular statute book were one.

The Christian Commonwealths, in assuming to ppoint the first day of the week to be observed as a holy day, hold to the sanction of the seventh day by a command from God in the scripture of the Jew. and then transfer that sanction to the first, on the basis of the recognized public belief that, on that day,

The Sunday laws take for granted the divine legation of Moses, and the belief of that.

They take for granted the rising of Jesus from the dead on the first day of the week, and the belief

And they take for granted, moreover, in addition to the above, the fact and belief, that the law of Moses, in which God appointed rest on the seventh day, because on that day he rested from the work of the creation, is abrogated, as to the observance of the seventh day, but is still in force as to the observance of one day in seven; and that God has elected

Roman converts. When the apostles went out to Either of these beliefs failing in the mind of any convert the Greek and the Roman, the Greek was accustomed to divide his time into periods of ten the reverence or religion of that person. Either of days, instead of the Jewish weeks, and the Roman these beliefs failing in the mind of any citizen, if the into periods of eight days, every ninth day being his State enforce its law of Sunday upon that citizen, it festal market day. These Gentiles, to whom Peter forces an act of outward religious observance upon and Paul preached a Christorucified and risen, knew him, against belief in the conscience; it establishes not hing in the habit of their daily life of periods of and enforces, by temporal penalties, a system of reseven days, to make the recurrence of the first day ligion; and so far as outward penalties can do that,

Here it is obvious, how contradictory are the fire principles of the foundation of the Sunday law with of tenth (decades) and muth days (Nundings) was the themselves. Here, also, it is obvious, that it takes established order of their respective calendars. for granted, what no two Christians are agreed about, and things which the best, and wisest, and must to consider the points of conflict between the Jewish in all ages ; the hollow nonsense of government reof Paul and Barnabas, and their associates, not nam- the bodies of the elect of the race down to ashes, lieve tha! Jesus repudiated the Jewish Sabbath, as keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well. law of the same if he were now on earth, as intro ducing force into his kingdom of free will; you may

holy and simple man, who breaks the law every Sunday by working in his field, and is called, by the presumptuous Christians about him, infidel. You may believe all this, in the freedom and bold faithfulness of the religious nature, into which your soul has come by education in this day, on this continent, you may believe all time hely, and Sunday hely as have our rest until it stands completed in all the another day, but no more so; you may believe that there is no true work which is not worship, and no What then mean these Sunday laws, establishing there is no true work which is not worship, and no true worship which is disturbed by work; you may the religion of a holy day, and punishing those who believe all this, but you are to act upon it under the pressure of penalty. The State has a creed about soil, in this chimate of ideas? How shall they mainthe matter of Sunday. The State believes that tain themselves in existence upon the Statute book, Sundy is holier than its brother days of the week,- when they have no trav foundation in the ac-(the radiant brotherhood born out of the womb of God's eternity into time, and baptised in light,) - means this conflict of laws and principles? How and will have you signify as much. The State be- shall the disciples of these principles be meet to lieves that, we stand fast no longer in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, but are entangled again in the yoke of bondage, for the Lord hath selected a celebration day. Beware, therefore : The State you were born into holds to the freedom of conscience, as a theory, and has educated your soul frain from labor on that day. Which is to say, that to enlargement in the rudiments of that expanding theory. Nevertheless, beware ! In one thing it will visit your conscience, and be its keeper. In the neding to conscience, the liberty of believing in on name of the seligion, whose chief apostle to the na of two scriptures, namely, the scriptures of Moses, tions said to the Colusians, Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days,

that name, the State will judge you in respect of

a holy day, and of the Sabbath days; and if, on the day

which the State calls the Christian Sabbath, against

science leaves you free to work, and you do work,

then the State has a yoke of conformity for your

all evidence of the Christian scriptures, your ent

conscience, in the penalty of a shameful statute. Thus loose, thus contradictory are the logical principles of the Sunday law; thus contrary to the government religion of one sacred day in seven is ature of the religion of Jesus, and the written au- both a folly and a tyranny? Where, under these thority of his spostles; thus oppressive upon the right of private judgment, in the matter of an out- neither in the first day of the week, nor in the ser ward act, which has its sole significance in belief. enth day, neither in the Christian scriptures, nor If you believe according to the law, you will observe what the aw requires without the law; and if you do ered from the touch of the law-making majority, not believe according to the law, the very existence of the law may be a call upon you to testify against just as unbelieving as he, and more unscrupulous, its falsehood and usurpation, by denouncing and and tyrannical, and hypocritical. transgressing it. The English nature we inherit always had something of defiance in it, at its best. Who are deeply or conscientiously opposed to the The denial of the right of the Quaker to testify in folly or tyranny of this majority religion of Sunday New England made the duty, that brought the Quak- observance, that does not inwardly know, that the ers in flocks to New England to testify. The Puri light and work of every day, and the darkness and tans thought they were infested by the wilfulness of rest of every night, are more commemorative to it Quakerism, but they were infested with the wilful. of the being of Jesus, than the government Sunday for that. Bigotry makes martyrs, because it makes a state of religion, and set down its non-observance a necessity for them. The force which error resorts in the same category with adultery and incest. They

stantly, in their own being, without account of But if the Sunday observance demanded by the weeks, or histories doubtful and disputed. They who law were the plainest part of Christian ceremonial ordination, beyond a doubt or dispute, American governments have no right to enforce its observance manded. They who have known, in experience, They may as rightly enact the provisions of the Sondoy law, and stop work, and trade, and di-version for Christmas, or the evening of the Passover, has always persecuted the high religious soul. That when the last supper was taken, every recurring is the history of all martyrs. In every enforcement Friday, in memory of the crucifixion. The founda. of religious observance, by penalties, government tion of the law, the selection of the day, the express has been wrong. The future always pronounces declarations of the laws in their historical series, all that sentence against it. It always was wrong, in show them to be a ceremonial religion. The thought its contests with the citizen about religion, and alof a public morality, or convenience, is secondary, ways will be. It does not desire religion, but conincidental, accidental. The moving cause is a ceremonial religion of worship, a holy day creed; and is more concerned to judge than the law, is a better there is no recognised right in an American govern. judge than the law, is the only right judge. Let the ment of the people to enforce it. The American power of direction be where alone the responsibility idea of political liberty is this- man is governed must be, with the private conscience. Let the law too much.' The American idea of spiritual lib. learn its place, and having learned it, keep it. erty is-man is not to be governed at all.

The old world would not leave man free in either; to help religion. had never left him free. The old institutions there The observance of Sunday, in the apostolic ages. oppressed man in the Church, in the State, in the and while Christianity was converting the world, cial condition. The old constitutions left neither was voluntary. Christendom established, may now body, nor mind, nor life, nor conscience free.

sulted in the birth of our American organizations of genius of our church system is voluntary, and yet government, utters itself thus :- oppression shall be there is no lack of meeting-houses and ministers. not in the truth of the theory of the rights of his heing. He shall be his own man, under the God of of England, with its bench of bishops, representing his own belief, the state of his own election, the so. the established church as one of the estates of the cial condition of his free endeavors. Especially kingdom. We are probably the greatest minister shall man here not wilfully constrain man in the and meeting house people in the world. Let Sunday matter of religion, under these governments made stand on the same voluntary ground with our church for freedom, made for all, made for man. The ne shall not be Pope, nor Church, nor King, over the believe in Sunday, we shall conform to it, without conscience: but herein man shall be free as the great law, and support it voluntarily, as we support a. God his father made and leaves him, under the ad- church, or its ordinances. If we believe not, there monitions of his providence. The power of the majority shall be just, shall be generous. Matter of law, and support it voluntarily, as we support a religion, shall not be matter of majority law. This church and its ordinances. If we believe not, there bloody theme of legislation, making martyrs always is no rightful power to enforce obedience, without of the best natures in the State, this whole province belief. At the utmost, Sunday should be no more of the best natures in the State, this whole province of religion, shall be stricken out of the legislative than recommendatory in government, as are thankssphere. Religion shall not be in the list of subjects giving and fast; and the for the ordinations of government. Government quiet enough for any who assemble for a public shall forever abdicate the power to make a law about worship. They are in the habit of the people. So it, and declare itself fundamentally incapacitated to deal with what concerns conscience. This voluntary main the habit of the people, and not an institution abdication and renunciation shall be embodied in the organic constitutions of government here, shall be ritten on the abiding tablet of the social compact, for perpetual observance. The State here shall nev-er constrain the liberty of the sons of God, touching their relation to their Father. The State is not holy enough to touch religion. "Hands off," unholy hands. The State is a body politic, not a body religious. Its titles are titles of honor, not of rever- Lord's day.' Is it the Lord's day? If conscience morality among men, and the accessary support and punishes as a crime on that day is martyrdom. The defence of its own organization. That is its aphere. It shall be kept within that here, and not trespass. Let the past and the old world suffice for higotry and ecclesiastical tyranny. They shall have no time, nor ground, here. Religion shall not be a thing of creed is no crime, and may be a virtue. the cognizance of political society. There shall no The State, by the penalty of its Sunday law, challonger exist in law such an offence as non-conformi- lenges a firm man, who believes the law would en-

not religion, but conformity: for the State has no and soul. But if any where the day is made holy fo individual human soul, religious, worshipful, strug- the mere day's sake-if any where any one sets u ernment of force, and must be the voluntary dedica- spirit and liberty." tion of private hearts. Government is not anointed to that end. It is not installed in that sphere of love and light. It has no prophet's mantle. The ular occupation, and punishing its non-observance prophets come to rebuke the State, and the State in that mode as a crime, may be tested by possible kills them. The State is power, protecting the out-ward life, and liberty, and interests of the cit zen, by Those who profess the emblematic sword, 'Enre petit placidam sub libertate quietem - By the sword, under liberty, the think it worthy to be accounted crime to follow any State secures placed quiet : and this is the placed ting the organic law to all successors, in the hearing of which Nice and Laodicea are to be silent, and hold them with logic theologic, and walking about, a homeless stranger among those their hands upon their mouths! See here the edict who proudly call themselves in his name, would fight battles, and punish crimes. The State is the creed, as criminal. They may not always be the

seek and find his home and rest under the roof of a man of blood. But the man of blood is not to build

Yet nevertheless it stands in idea; it has educated

knowledged principles of American legislation? What obey these laws?

Some of the States, with striking grace, make exception from the penalty of their Sunday statutes, in favor of those who conscientiously believe and keep the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath, and re the noble estate of a Republican government is dwindled and dwarfed down to the meanness of conor the scriptures written in a majority's statute book. But this concession is not a common grace. In many of the States, you have no election; you are to conform to the scripture of a Republican legislature, or take the penalty. But where, under any of these laws, is the liberty of conscience of a man who es teems not one day above another, but esteems every day alike; and is fully persuaded in his own mind, that all days are holy, that all days are the Lord's days, sacred to the freedom of work, or rest, or worship; and who is persuaded, moreover, that a laws, is the inclienable liberty of a man, who believes the Jewish scriptures; and yet herein is a man sawho outnumber the minority, by counting persons There is not a soul of man or woman, of all the

ss of Puritanism, and Quakerism came as a cure is to the majorities which enact that ceremonial in to, wherewith to stay itself, is the illustration of the who know Jesus truly, recognize his existence conwhat worship is, know that government is incapable formity. Of matter of religion, the private conscience human government has yet been holy enough to dare

surely trust the same voluntary system. Our Amer-The informing mind of the movement, which re- ican government may, ought, must do this. The o longer in fact for man under government, as it is Our country is more amply supplied in this than is se are well observed, and is Sunday the habit of our people. Let Sunday reof government. Then it stands upon its true foun-

dation, of belief free will-The abiding majesty of the law lies in the recognition, on the part of the offender, of its justice The basis of true human legislation must be eternal laws of morality, not tenets, not dogmas, not the drift-sand of a theological dispute. What law says is so, must be so. The law caffs Sunday ' the It exists to enforce the outward duties of admit not the basis of the legal tenet, what the law law which forbids the act of work, or travel, or diversion, on a Sunday, and affixes the penalty, makes the crime. It is no crime, unless it be so in rum of the individual conscience. Dishelief in a

The inward liberty of a man is above the State, force an error, to disobey it, that so he may vindinore reverend than the State. Government is a cate the abused truth. If there were no law on the nuisance if it intermeddle with that. Government subject, he would respect his neighbor's opinion, here shall take it for granted, as beyond its sphere, and reverence the fact of his worship, though he beefore it shall begin to be.

This is the spirit of our governments; the elemenendorse his neighbor's mode of religious observance, tal force by which they rose out of chans into organic for an absolute truth of religion, by an exemplary forms. What the old governments did to man was act of his own, he must be more saint-like in his nanot right; what they did shall not be repeated here. ture than most protesting human beings are found to This was the American purpose. Why? Why? be, if he find it not his duty to give a testimonial ob-Because a religion of conscience must, necessarily, servance of what he thinks right, by doing what the in its nature, be indifferent to power, and supreme, law calls wrong to its face. Transgression of a as the life of the spirit, to every individual person. religious authority is the most natural form of pro-Because power in the State will enforce its own testant demonstration. Hear great Luther to this thought upon the subject for God's truth, demanding point :- 'Keep it holy, for its use sake, both to body gling up to God, through doubts, by prayer, in peril its observance on a Jewish foundation, then I order for personal salvation. Because an establishment you to work on it, to ride on it, to do any thing that of a spiritual religion of love is impossible by a gov. shall reprove its encroachment on the Christian

The right of our governments of the majority pass laws, making Sunday a day sacred from all sec

Those who profess to believe in Sunday, as a holy day, in distinction from other days of the week, and inclination for what is named secular work or pleas

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majority. It will enlighten us to see the right, if va suppose the case reversed.

Suppose, then, in the first place, that those who Suppose, then, believe in the seventh day, and not in the first, are in the majority, may the majority then in our gov. ernments rightly pass laws prohibiting lab ernments rigory that day, and punishing those who break them as criminals?

or, secondly, suppose those to become the mijer.

Or, secondly, suppose those to become the mijer.

ity who believe that all days are equally holy, and that it is a pernicious and dangerous error, defring, tal to religion and the public morals, to abstain from tal to rengion and the pushes week, upon the detrine of its special holiness among the days, and that such of its special norms. majority then in our governments rightly pan han punishing such non-conformity to their creeds Or, thirdly, suppose (what is quite likely to bethe

fact here, what is within hailing distance to the who have farthest explored this great drep of and ern civil zation, to find the shores of the new world it holds hidden within its bosom,) suppose that the majority becomes those, who feel that religion not only demands a Sabbath of rest from care and labor, on one day in seven, but that it demands a Subbath on one half of all the hours of the day-light of every day in the week, sacred to rest from bodily hbor, for worship, for culture of the religious and noral and intellectual nature, for juy and gladness; suppose that they hold to these perperual Sabbathof ey. ery sun as a divine revelation, a boly scripture, with ten by the finger of God upon the tablet of the heart of homanity, and uttered by Jesus in the emblems of the lower creation, in the fowls of the air, and the the lower creation, in the lower creation, and the lilies of the field ';-suppose that this religion is installed in government with the power of the majority, may the majority then, by ensement of he, appoint Christian Subbaths on certain hours or on appoint Curistian Cacounty on certain nours or ea all days of the week, call all days the Lord's days, and punish as a crime the violation of these divisi Sabbaths made for man, by servile labor, or foolish diversions? And if they may not, because that would he religious oppression, then the religious majority may never pass or continue the present Sunday laws, bocause they are religious oppression.

A majority religion is the least respectable of all establishments of religion. You might bear with a Popish establishment, for that church claims to be infallible, and educates you in that belief. You might bear with the oppressions of regal power on the conscience, for that claims authority from God to dispose of both divine and human matters, and teaches you submission. But what can you say to the articles of faith of an elective majority of your fellows, enacted upon you in the name of religion, under the forms of governments, which dischim in their constitutions all right of government to control the private conscience, and have schooled tone nature, from your birth, in the principles of religious

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cept the tempting tions of our Union by local consider at least must perc vasily augmentedvasily augmented-addition of Cuba to would have the car with manufactures products not raised get, in return, che fraits. The South tage from the me rom the me valuable regriculture be seriously affect profit largely by the is chief products. But the wealth of quently, all its parponents, by addit productive island.

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